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ALLIES STILL SHOW UNITY IN ENFORCING ECONOMIC PENALTY

British Premier's Statement Held to Preclude Possibility of Difference in Amount of German Money Seized by the Entente

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — Although interpellations at the Chamber of Deputies on the London policy begin today, it will not be till Thursday that the terms of the law authorizing the government to take 50 per cent of the price of German goods delivered in France, will be presented to the Council of Ministers.

The possibility of reducing the percentage is regarded as removed by the British declaration that it will be uniformly fixed at 50 per cent in all allied countries. It is believed that even Italy has rallied to the viewpoint of the Allies. Obviously if the percentage were reduced in any particular country, that country would enjoy an advantage in a commercial sense at the expense of the others. German goods would be diverted to that country. This would be an advantage or a disadvantage according to whether it is hoped to stop German dumping or to obtain receipts from the tax.

Allied countries are, of course, not all in the same situation, and diversity in the application of this sanction would not have been surprising. It is, however, hoped that unity will be maintained. Incidentally publicity is given to the belief that Germany will shortly seek to renew negotiations.

Raymond Poincaré in the "Temps" suggests that the sanctions cannot be withdrawn on the mere signing of an agreement and applied again whenever the agreement is broken. He looks upon the sanctions as giving France guarantees which can only be surrendered for other guarantees. He also regards the rupture as putting an end to the Paris accord. Pourparlers must be based in future on the Treaty and not on any concordat since suggested.

On these conditions he seems to give his support to Mr. Briand. Evidently it will become harder, and not easier, to arrive at a compromise in future.

Germany's Crisis Satisfaction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Reports from allied and neutral countries of the confusion now being caused by the application of the economic penalties occasions a certain grim satisfaction here. The belief is entertained in government and parliamentary circles that as soon as the Allies realize that the penalties question throttles their trade removal will follow and another attempt will be started to reach a settlement, of the vetoed reparations question through negotiation. "Europe's suicide," is the description given to the situation provoked by the penalties by today's Stock Exchange Gazette. "What does France want?" asks the Stock Exchange journal. "At London," proceeds this newspaper, "the English and Germans wished to negotiate, and the French to dictate. The attempt of Mr. Lloyd George and Dr. Walter Simons to find a ground of agreement between two decisive public sittings was frustrated by Aristide Briand through a premature publication in the Paris press.

"France dominates the situation. France has now been given a free hand, and we must be prepared for all possibilities during the next few weeks and must expect help from no one."

WATER POWER RULES MAY BE CHANGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Waterpower Commission yesterday held its first meeting since the new Administration came into power. The commission, under the waterpower act passed by the last Congress, is composed of the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture, with the assistance of an executive secretary. This method of dealing with the water power is not in line with the plan of the Administration to simplify functions and to increase efficiency, and it is likely that a recommendation will be made transferring the authority to a special commission having no other duties.

The rules under which the commission operates were considered at yesterday's meeting, with a view of modifying them so as to facilitate the development of water power. The Secretary of War, who as a business man, has had some experience with water-power development, is cognizant of the risks that must be taken in it. Protests have been made against the present rules by several companies which are seeking to utilize the water power, and these complaints are being considered by the commission.

FRENCH GENERAL SEES NEED OF PROPAGANDA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Paris by wireless

PARIS, France (Tuesday) — General Nivelle, who recently spent several months in America, in an interview expressed the need of French propaganda in America to combat German influences. There are not enough consuls in the United States, he said. Those who are in the large towns are too absorbed by the routine work of the chancellory. Such towns as Boston, Los Angeles, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, have need of French representatives in greater numbers.

General Nivelle thinks that the rôle of French representatives should be given rather to Americans who are friends of France than to Frenchmen. Unfortunately, America remains ignorant of the true France in spite of the multiplicity of soldiers who have returned. According to General Nivelle, the principal false idea spread about France in America is that it is imperialist, militarist, anti-religious and does not respect liberty of conscience.

From his American experiences, he denies that France has great efforts to make to retain the confidence of the United States.

PANAMA BOUNDARY AWARD SUPPORTED

United States Secretary of State Preparing Reply to Panaman Note—White Decision Looked on as Basis of Settlement

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, worked yesterday on the draft of the State Department's reply to the recent note from Panama in which the Panama Government, while recognizing the mediation of the United States in the boundary dispute between Panama and Costa Rica, declared that its action in ending hostilities should not be interpreted as an implied recognition of the White award of 1914.

The note had not been dispatched yesterday afternoon, but it was authoritatively stated that published reports, purporting to outline its contents were incorrect, it being said no change had taken place in the American position, which was to support the award handed down by Chief Justice White under authority of the Panama-Costa Rica agreement which bound both countries to accept the decision of the arbitrator.

Panama introduced other elements into the mediation proceedings by advancing claims against Costa Rica for precipitating hostilities, and it has not been indicated which view Secretary Hughes takes of the indemnity demands. It is intimated, however, that he feels that the more important and pressing problem is the final settlement of the boundary dispute itself, and responsible department officials have not indicated an intention on the part of this government to penalize Costa Rica for its attempt to recover the territory declared by Chief Justice White to be Costa Rican.

It was indicated that in reply to Panama, Secretary Hughes will insist firmly upon the acceptance by Panama of the White award as the basis of the settlement of the boundary dispute, although assenting to an examination of the terms of the agreement between Panama and Costa Rica under which Chief Justice White was invited to arbitrate the issue. The State Department, it is known, has examined the terms of that agreement and found Chief Justice White fully authorized to draw the exact boundary line.

League's Satisfaction

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

GENEVA, Switzerland (Tuesday)—Since the Council of the League of Nations requested information from the governments of Panama and Costa Rica regarding the dispute between them, several telegrams have passed in which the respective viewpoints of both parties have been made clear. Both, however, state that the difference is on the eve of settlement owing to the intervention of the United States.

The Secretary-General has now cabled each on behalf of the president of the Council of the League expressing satisfaction on acceptance of mediation by the United States and rejoicing that an early settlement may be expected.

REJECTED CONSUL REPORTS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Wilbur Kebelinger, American consul who recently was refused recognition by the new government at Fiume because the United States has not recognized that government, reported the facts yesterday to the State Department and was directed to return to Jugo-Slavia to continue his work there. The United States will not have a consular officer at Fiume for the present, but officials said this was unimportant, as there was little trade for this country out of Fiume except the immigrant traffic, which America was not now soliciting.

BOLSHEVIKI NOT YET "AT END OF TETHER"

Russian Authority Thinks It Is Too Early for National Leaders to Reappear—Mr. Kerensky Now Active in London

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The anti-Soviet revolution is in full swing, with what success is as yet uncertain, while Alexander Kerensky has left the Paris home of the Russian exiles and is now in London. The former Russian Premier is reported to be on his way to Reval and meanwhile the representative of The Christian Science Monitor is informed in Russian circles that he is not wasting time here. It is understood that his business in London, of which he has been unwilling to speak publicly, is to obtain help at a time when the Soviet rule in Russia is supposed by some to be on the brink of downfall.

It is not to be supposed that harmony prevails among the enemies of Communism, now scattered throughout Europe and waiting for the time when they believe it will be opportune to return and take what they consider is their rightful position in leading the Russian people toward civilization and progress. In conversation with one who has taken a prominent part in the government of Russia in pre-Soviet days, but who has been living in retirement since the collapse of the last military effort against the Bolsheviki, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor was informed that Mr. Kerensky's efforts at this moment are not meeting with unqualified approval among his compatriots. There is reason to believe that the price of British assistance to Russian exiles, if it ever again seems right to give it, would be guarantees of the future recognition of the small states bordering on Russian territory, namely, Esthonia, Latvia, Lithuania, Georgia and Azerbaijan. No Russian living in exile now has authority, after such a long absence, to speak for the Russian people, and such guarantees might be invalidated by the wishes of the people themselves.

National Leaders Warned

The present is a most inopportune time to enter into such obligations, in the opinion of the informant, nor is it yet time for the national leaders of Russia to reappear.

In short, Soviet Russia has not yet come to the end of its tether, though indications that it may do so are available in the present turmoil round Petrograd. "Too much attention is being paid to mere military activity, whereas eyes should be fixed on the composition of the Soviet Government for signs of crumbling. It is not the thunder of guns which matters." In these words the informant summed up the situation.

Questioned as to whether the present revolution against Soviet rule had originated inside or outside Russia, the authority stated that it was absolutely spontaneous, and arose out of the conditions which Soviet rule was responsible for. He discounted the much advertised meeting of members of the last Russian Constituent Assembly, which recently took place in Paris.

Russians in Paris

Mr. Tchernoff, formerly Minister for Agriculture in the Kerensky Government, also chairman-elect of the Constituent Assembly which never met and N. D. Avksenkieff, both Social Revolutionaries like Mr. Kerensky, were prominent at this meeting, with Paul Milyukoff and Mr. Vinaver of the Paris committee of the Constitutional Democratic Party. The latter, while not subscribing wholly to the program of Mr. Kerensky, threw in their lot with the Social Revolutionaries, but failed to secure the adherence of Prince Nicholas Lvoff, leader of the Cadet Party in Constantinople, or of Alexander Gutchkoff, leader of the party in Berlin. The latter, who is a chairman of the Russian Parliamentary Committee, formerly a member of the Duma and an elected member of the former Council of State, has sent an appeal to the United States for the use of the American Red Cross stores now lying in Finland.

These stores, the informant stated, constitute the only assistance at the present moment near enough to be of any use to Kronstadt in its effort to shake off Bolshevist domination. No other help, even if forthcoming, could be secured in time, as only 10 to 14 days' food supply is said to be in that beleaguered fortress.

RAILROAD GETS FUNDS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company is to receive the first partial payment of guarantees from the government under the Winslow act. The Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday issued a certificate to the Secretary of the Treasury for the payment of $6,000,000 to that company.

SENATE ADJOURNS SINE DIE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —The extra session of the Senate which began on March 4 ended shortly before noon yesterday. After confirming a few additional nominations by President Harding, the Senate adjourned sine die.

NEWS SUMMARY

International affairs loomed large in the western hemisphere yesterday. In Washington the Cabinet at its weekly meeting spent some time in discussion of plans for improvement of insular and territorial possessions, with particular reference to Alaska, which is described as badly in need of development in order to make its industrial and commercial status measure up to its vast possibilities. This sounds tame indeed, until it is remembered that Alaska marks the point where you have gone so far west that you are in the Far East. Then its importance is seen to rival that of the Philippines, Hawaii, or even the big little island of Yap.

Meanwhile it is to be assumed that the President's advisors were not forgetful of the Panama-Costa Rica problem, since the Secretary of State, Mr. Hughes, was reported as devoting the afternoon to drafting the American reply to the note from Panama. Although the correspondents were solemnly informed that no information about the Secretary's note was authentic, yet in the manner characteristic of world capitals it "became known" that the United States would insist that Panama accept the White award as at least the basis of settlement of the controversy. As everybody knows, Panama will do pretty much as she has reason to believe the United States would like her to do, and the League of Nations will not move counter to the program thus laid out.

Brazil broke into the Pan-American limelight with the apprehension that the Crowder mission to Cuba adumbrated a menace to the interests of Big Business in Brazil. The particular anxiety is lest the depression which has affected Cuban sugar may be extended also to Brazilian sugar, one of the great staples of the country, through manipulation by American bankers, with eventual hegemony for American business men. Possibly a mission to Washington might help over this difficulty.

Domestically, as for much of the time since the armistice, the United States presents the aspect of a boiling pot rather than a melting pot. The attack last week by a Kansas mob on Nonpartisan League organizers has roused interest in all quarters. The Governor of Kansas has received protests not only from the habitual protestants, the Civil Liberties Union, but also from a United States Senator and a Congressman—both Nonpartisans. As usual, the argument of force against thoughts bids fair to react against itself.

The allied sanctions will claim the major interest in the news from the occupied zones on the Rhine. The allied powers are now face to face with a ticklish problem which is giving the man most interested, the German, a certain grim satisfaction. While he realizes that his arch-enemy, France, has now won a free hand in her anti-German policy, he fondly believes that the economic penalties imposed upon him will be nothing less than "Europe's suicide." The Allies must eventually throttle their own trade.

That confusion has already attended the new move of the Allies is generally admitted, though German anticipation of need for a new settlement is probably the familiar case of the wish as father to the thought. In spite of the difficulties of determining the exact customs frontiers, the doubt as to the German honoring the British Treasury receipts after the 50 per cent deductions, and the feeling that the Germans may stop exporting to the Allies, the latter are cheerfully following the lead of Britain and adopting the 50 per cent basis for economic penalties all round.

Meanwhile the economic guns of the Rhine are being echoed on and around the Neva by the guns of the anti-Soviets from Kronstadt and the Russian Navy. Alexander Kerensky, the former Premier, is trying to get within sound of them via London and Reval. He is trying to get British assistance for the latest offensive against the Bolsheviki. It is assumed that British aid would have a string to it. For Kerensky has always been for an undivided Russia, and the succession states on the Baltic are not to his political liking. On that point he must undoubtedly yield or go with empty pockets.

Sir Edward Carson never said a more significant thing than when he gave a message to the world through The Christian Science Monitor that a settlement of the Irish question may be reached under the present act, about which little good has been heard as an effective instrument for conciliation. Sir Edward believes, however, that once the Ulster Parliament is set going in June, the more moderate leaders of the South, seeing the benefits accruing from the Northern Legislature, will arrange for a parliament in Dublin for the South. When an organ like the Freeman's Journal appeals to Roman Catholics, Nationalists and Sinn Feiners alike to elect their candidates for Ulster (there may also be an extreme Labor Party) Sir Edward's assuring optimism seems to be wholly justified.

While optimism is dimly seen through the black clouds of Irish discontent, the contrast of the unprecedented prosperity of Irish bankers and farmers with the swelling ranks of English unemployment, makes curious reading. Over two millions, including the short-time men, is the roll call. A struggle is developing over wage reductions which the Trade Unions, with their attenuated funds, are likely to resist tooth and nail.

KANSAS MOBBING AFFAIR PROTESTED

Senator Ladd and Congressman Sinclair Write Governor Allen —Legion Head Disclaims Responsibility, Orders Inquiry

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —"What is the matter with Kansas?" has been reiterated here among officials ever since the news was received that members of the Nonpartisan League had been attacked by a mob at Great Bend, Kansas, where they were holding meetings in the interest of that league. "That the American Legion was reported implicated gave it a decidedly unpleasant turn, and men prominent in the legion, including the national commander, Col. F. W. Galbraith Jr., have been quick to disclaim responsibility.

J. H. Sinclair (R.), Representative from North Dakota, a member of the Nonpartisan League, characterized the act as one of "lawlessness which strikes at the fundamentals of American government. The farmers of Kansas, the same as all others, possess the inherent right to organize for the protection of their rights and the advancement of their interests in every lawful way," he said.

A letter was sent yesterday to Gov. H. J. Allen of Kansas by E. F. Ladd (R.), Senator from North Dakota, and Mr. Sinclair, reading as follows:

"Knowing your sense of fairness and in view of the wide publicity given the mobbing of two Nonpartisan League organizers at Great Bend, Kansas, we respectfully request that you promptly start an investigation of the lawless action in your State by members of the American Legion and others opposing the farm movement. Such action reflects seriously not only upon your State but upon the nation, for it is an unconstitutional, un-American, unjustifiable and cowardly invasion of the rights of free men.

"We furthermore suggest that you ask the cooperation of the commander of the American Legion in clearing said organization of the charge that it was involved in the recent shameful outrage."

Colonel Galbraith, who is in Washington attending the National American Council conference, stated that he, as commander of the legion, had ordered a thorough investigation of the whole incident. He said that in his opinion this "outrageous crime" was not committed by members of the American Legion in behalf of the legion.

"If it was," he declared, "then these members of the legion have not only violated the laws and the Constitution of the United States, but they have violated the laws of the American Legion as well. Members of the legion swear to uphold the laws of the country, not to break them.

"Of late it seems that the press is ever ready to blame members of the American Legion for illegal acts as they are committed. If a man, having committed some unlawful deed, is found to have on a pair of army shoes he is immediately said to be a member of the American Legion, and the legion is, as a consequence, charged with having abetted the unlawful deed, whereas the man may have purchased his shoes at one of the many army retail stores.

"Let me add further that the legion does not in any way, shape or manner uphold the commitment of any unlawful deed, the like of which has recently taken place in Kansas, nor any other outrage."

State Inquiry Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Vindication of the right of any group to conduct lawful propaganda is urged by the American Civil Liberties Union in protesting to Gov. Henry J. Allen of Kansas against the recent mob attacks on Nonpartisan League organizers at Great Bend, Kansas.

The report that members of the American Legion were among the crowd which perpetrated the attack has been received here as of special significance by those, both within and without the American Legion, who are opposed to its members arrogating to themselves the right to move against any group they deem to be improper.

The union urges a state investigation of the Great Bend incident, reports of which were spread forth in the public prints here as widely as everything opposed to the Nonpartisan League program in North Dakota has been disseminated recently.

Last December, said Albert DeSilver, director, yesterday, the union called Governor Allen's attention to the inevitable consequences of such a campaign as the legion was then conducting against the league; numerous outbreaks resulted from that campaign.

"In reply," said Mr. DeSilver, "Governor Allen assured us that mob violence would not be repeated, and that 'Nothing in the nature of the contest violated any of the principles of free speech, free press and free assemblage.' The Governor evidently miscalculated the forces at work. In view of the Governor's assurances, those responsible for Sunday's violence will doubtless be brought to justice."

AMERICAN POLICY AROUSES BRAZIL

Concern Felt Over Results of the Crowder Mission to Cuba—Financial Difficulties Are Laid to United States Bankers

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil—Any policy or measure of the United States toward Central America and South America, whether it be intervention in Mexico or restoring order in Nicauraga, or pacifying Santo Domingo and Haiti, or the dispatch of Maj.-Gen. E. H. Crowder to Cuba, has a reflex in the rest of Central America and South America. Whether the matter be official, such as the Cuban sugar one, or merely the action of private bankers in Colombia, Spanish-American interest is aroused. Because Brazil is Portuguese, in contradistinction to Spanish, more seldom than the other Latin-American countries does the question of a final expression of American policies. The mission of General Crowder in Cuba, however, has started anxiety in Brazil.

The alarm in Cuba over the decline in sugar value touches Brazilian sugar, one of the great staples of this country. The other parallel is found in the case of Colombian coffee growers, now in great financial difficulties. The result of the intrigue of the American bankers, as it is styled here, has been to manipulate the market of these two products, causing prices to fall, and the planters to hold their goods for a rising market. In order to hold their products, they had to borrow money, which they got from American bankers, who kept prices down until the loans came due, when they were able to take control of the plantations. The reasoning employed and the freedom made with facts are curious.

Brazilians who have already seen their rubber go to pieces, thereby creating a serious situation in the great Amazon River district, are concerned over the prospect of the lot of the Cuban sugar and Colombian coffee planters falling to them also, and are therefore prone to see in the mission of General Crowder official support and diplomatic pressure engaged in bringing about disastrous conditions for South America and economic hegemony for American business men.

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SIR EDWARD CARSON HAS HIGH HOPES OF THE HOME RULE ACT

Former Ulster Leader Thinks Settlement Possible and Hopes for Agreement Leading to Single Parliament in Ireland

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—Under present arrangements it is possible that writs will be issued for the elections in Ulster some time in May, and that the Ulster Parliament will have its first meeting in June, so stated Sir Edward Carson in a recent interview with the representative of The Christian Science Monitor. As the "appointed day" under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, applies equally to the South of Ireland, it is hoped that an election will duly take place there also. Should the South refuse to have an independent Parliament, Sir Edward thinks that when the Northern Parliament is functioning and the South sees the benefits which the North enjoys under this act, the more moderate Irishmen in the South will ultimately arrange for a Parliament to meet in Dublin.

On asking Sir Edward as to how many parties might form the new Northern Parliament, he stated that the Unionists would in all probability have a working majority, in which case Sir James Craig will be the first Premier. It is a healthy sign that Freeman's Journal recently urged all Roman Catholics, Nationalists, and Sinn Feiners in Ulster to unite to put forward candidates for election, so that a strong party might be formed in the Northern Parliament of these constituents. In addition, Sir Edward thinks there will most likely be a third party, representing the extreme Labor view. At the present time great numbers of Ulster workmen are stanch Unionists and return three Labor representatives to Westminster.

Plunkett Plan Discussed

Asked why Sir Horace Plunkett's plan of holding a constituent assembly to determine the constitution of Ireland is not so good a method of securing a settlement of the Irish question as would be the application of the Government of Ireland act, Sir Edward stated that, even though Sir Horace held a constituent assembly, the result would be the same as that which Sir Horace presided. If a majority of the constituent assembly determined on a central parliament in Dublin, Ulster would resist it and, if necessary, take up arms against any such proposition, so that a deadlock would immediately arise, and if the matter were pressed, civil war would result.

Ulster will resist to the end the arbitrary establishment of one parliament, but is quite willing to reach an agreement with the South under the arrangements provided in the act for setting up a joint parliament in Dublin through the medium of the Council of Ireland.

This council consists of 20 members from the North and 20 from the South, and it is possible for both parliaments to get together and establish one parliament for the whole of Ireland. On account of the equal numbers from the North and the South, this will be established along lines acceptable to both and will bring about a unified Ireland as part of the British Empire, enjoying what may be called Dominion Home Rule within broad lines so that the strategic safety of the British Isles will be safeguarded.

Despite the present gloomy outlook, Sir Edward, who is first of all an Irishman before being a Unionist, is convinced that a settlement will be reached under the present act, which he considers the only solution for Ireland's troubles. Sir Edward thinks it madness that Irish members of Parliament, both Unionists and Nationalists, were not able to present a united front in the House of Commons, as, with their 105 members, they could have secured anything they wanted within reason.

Although there has been more crime in Ireland during the last two years than at any time of her history previously, it is a remarkable fact that these two years have been the most prosperous that Ireland has ever experienced, Sir Edward stated. At the present time, all over Ireland, bankers have the same report to make, and many small farmers who are still superstitious regarding the banks are hiding their accumulated profits about their dwellings to such an extent that the currency circulating in Ireland is twice as great per head today as it is in England.

Troops Kept in Barracks

DUBLIN, Ireland (Tuesday)—Five police recruits were wounded by the explosion of a bomb here last night, while searching a house in Great Brunswick street. Three civilians were killed and several were wounded by the explosion.

All troops in Dublin were confined to their barracks last night, officers fearing that there might be disorders as a result of the executions of the six men in Mountjoy prison early in the day. The Dublin corporation, which adjourned last week owing to the murder of several men in Limerick, re-adjourned yesterday because of the executions.

SERIOUS SLUMP IN BRITISH INDUSTRIES

Problem of Providing Employment Becomes Increasingly Difficult — Powerful Unions Protest Wage Reductions

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

LONDON, England (Tuesday)—The number of unemployed is still rising. During the week ending March 5, a further 35,000 persons registered at the exchanges, and it is estimated that the total of registered and unregistered is now not less than 1,750,000, while official statistics admit a total of another 750,000 on short time.

The conditions of many of these latter workers are almost as bad as those of the unemployed, who are receiving insurance and trade union benefits. For instance, many miners are working only one or two days a week, and the hours of thousands of textile workers do not exceed 18 or 24 hours per week. More collieries and iron works have closed down within the past few days, and one of the best known steel works in Sheffield is entirely without new orders. On the other hand, in some of the minor industries, a slight revival of the demand is reported.

High Insurance Benefits

In many districts soup kitchens have been opened to deal with the situation and the number of meals provided for children in the schools has rapidly increased. A renewal of the unemployment insurance benefit at the increased rate of £1 a week for 16 weeks will relieve the distress to some extent, but far from adequately.

It is reported that in the South Wales mining valleys, furniture and pianos are being sold that food can be bought. Finlay Gibson, the South Wales Coal Owners Association secretary, reports that 52 collieries, employing 25,000 persons and capable of raising 110,000 tons of coal a week have had to close down in South Wales because of lack of orders.

Trade unions generally are feeling the strain of unemployment pay, which is one of the chief benefits of the British unions. The General Union of Textile Workers has had to cut the period of benefit from eight weeks to two, and other unions are making special levies. Miners, for instance, are proposing that members shall contribute 6d. for each day worked.

Wage Reductions Proposed

Suggestions that unemployment must be met by wage reductions, continue to grow. Great perturbation is caused by a powerful attack on the trade boards, which fix wages for low-paid and weakly organised workers. It is suggested that all these wages awards shall be suspended and that certain new boards, about to be established, shall not be authorized. Trade union officials, and especially women's leaders, like Margaret Bondfield, declare that if this movement succeeds, women and girl workers will sink to a lower state than the pre-war sweating conditions.

The request made by building operatives' officials to Frank Hodges, the miners' secretary, to call a conference of all unions to devise means for resisting the wages reductions, is to be considered by a subcommittee of the miners', railwaymen's and transport workers' unions this week, but that body will probably pass it on to the parliamentary committee of the Trades Unions Congress.

SPECIAL OFFICES HELD IMPORTANT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Unhampered continuance of the special commission on the necessaries of life and the fuel administration was urged yesterday by Eugene C. Hultman, chairman of the commission and fuel administrator, in protesting against a bill now in committee, which, he asserts, would destroy the purpose of these two agencies. In his communication of protest Mr. Hultman expresses the conviction that anthracite coal prices will remain high and that some curb must obtain. He points out that freight rates will not decline materially and that demand for coal will increase with the revival in industry, adding that something should stand against a repetition of the "despicable profiteering" of last year.

Mr. Hultman asserted that fewer restrictive laws and more houses are needed, pointing out that the special commission had been instrumental in aiding the situation in Massachusetts between landlord and tenant. In the ice market this year Mr. Hultman sees an opportunity for complications because of the difficulty in cutting ice during the past winter.

COOLIDGE SCRAP BOOKS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Seventy-five scrap books filled with a complete compendium of press clippings which deal with Calvin Coolidge from the time of his nomination as candidate for Governor of Massachusetts to the present have been sent to the public library of the Vice-President's home city, Northampton, Massachusetts, by Henry F. Long, Mr. Coolidge's former private secretary. Mr. Long, now Commissioner of Corporations and Taxes, feels that these clippings will serve no inconsiderable historical purpose.

CROWD AT EXECUTION

DUBLIN, Ireland (Monday)—A large crowd assembled outside the Mountjoy prison today to await the execution of six men, who had been condemned by court martial for being implicated in the killing of officers.

The names of the men were Patrick Moran and Thomas Whelan, whose offense was committed in Dublin on November 21 last; Frank Flood, Bernard Ryan, Thomas Bryan and Patrick Doyle, the four last being accused of taking part in an ambush near Dublin in January.

FOREST RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION

Maine Professor Points Out the Importance of Care and Reforestation in Lumbering and Treatment of the Forests

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ORONO, Maine—Warning that the people of the United States must stop looking upon the forest resources of the country as inexhaustible is given by Prof. John M. Briscoe, who holds the chair of forestry at the University of Maine. He points out that it is no longer possible to practice forestry as it was practiced one-half a century ago, and that economic development demands that the methods of waste now obtaining must give way to conservation, care and reforestation.

"The one aim of the lumberman and timber merchant," Professor Briscoe says, "has been to secure control of virgin timber supplies in new territory, and to draw upon them as upon stores of mineral wealth which, when once exhausted, can never be restored, at least within human experience. It is no longer possible, however, to secure large enough new tracts at a reasonable price, and attention is therefore forced to the question of producing future crops of merchantable timber.

"Our present lumbering methods are often unnecessarily destructive and wasteful, and result, as a rule, in permanent injury to the owner of the land. One of the very first lessons in forest conservation that must be taught is the closer utilization of the material in the forest; lower stumpcuts, the cutting of logs as high as possible into the branches, and the looping of the tops and side branches so that they will lie flat on the ground.

"Forestry includes lumbering, and the essential difference between forestry methods of conservative lumbering and the present methods of logging may be summed up under two headings: Forestry recognizes the importance of growth in the trees themselves, and forestry makes provision for the perpetuation of the forest crop either by methods of natural reproduction or by planting. The present-day lumberman pays no attention to either of these things, for the money that has been made in lumbering in the past has been from an increase in the value of stumpage rather than from any increased increment produced by growth.

"Stumpage cannot increase, however, beyond a certain maximum figure at which it will pay to grow timber. The pulp companies already realize this and are adopting forestry methods and employing foresters, and all large timber-land owners must in time follow suit if they intend to remain in the business. Most large pulp companies cut conservatively on their lands today.

"Probably the most important of the indirect influences of the forest is one that is too little appreciated or even thought of except by a few far-sighted individuals. This is the necessity of the forest cover as a conserver of moisture and a regulator of stream-flow. Maine stands third on the list of states with the greatest amount of available water power. We have only recently begun to develop this tremendous natural resource, and the forestry and water-power interests are inseparable.

"About 80 per cent of the money put into circulation by the lumber and pulp companies goes for labor and supplies. Such a great asset to any community should be put on a more permanent basis, and should not be allowed to depend more and more on raw materials brought in from outside the State. It is becoming increasingly difficult to buy desirable new stumpage at reasonable terms, and the lands held as forest lands in Maine must be made permanently productive if our business and our industries are to continue to flourish."

ASSASSINATION OF FORMER GRAND VIZIER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its correspondent in Berlin by wireless

BERLIN, Germany (Tuesday)—Talaat Pasha, former Young Turk Grand Vizier, was fatally shot by a young Armenian student in Charlottenburg, near here. Vengeance for the Armenian massacres which Talaat is alleged to have instigated, is believed to have been the motive.

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LABOR'S ANSWER TO SOVIETS DISCLOSED

Samuel Gompers Makes Public Reasons Stated for Refusal of American Federation to Continue International Affiliation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, yesterday made public his letter to Jan Oudegeest, secretary of the International Federation of Trades Unions, in which he explained, in detail, the reasons of the American Federation of Labor for recently severing its affiliation with the International Federation.

"The executive officers of the International Federation of Trades Unions," Mr. Gompers declared, "have committed the federation to a revolutionary policy which the American Federation of Labor, in the interest of the toiling masses, cannot sanction, but which, on the contrary, it is bound by every law of reason and sanity to oppose. The rules of the International Federation of Trades Unions make it possible to adopt any proposed measure by a majority vote; thus, there is a policy which the American Federation of Labor opposes, and a denial of that complete national autonomy for which the American Federation of Labor has always stood and which was safeguarded in the old International Federation of Trades Unions which existed prior to 1914.

Action at Montreal

"The convention of the American Federation of Labor held in Montreal in June, 1920, after a full consideration of all the facts in evidence at that time, disapproved the policies adopted by the International Federation of Trades Unions; disapproved the denial of national autonomy, and disapproved the assessment which the American Federation of Labor was asked to pay, but rather than take what might be interpreted as hasty action, left the entire matter of affiliation or non-affiliation to the executive council. The council has now had the matter under serious and prolonged consideration. It has given every phase of the situation its most careful thought.

"In view of all the facts, it is the decision of the executive council that the American Federation of Labor should not and cannot make the surrender of national autonomy or the surrender of principles to which it has stood pledged throughout its entire existence, that is demanded as a condition of affiliation to the International Federation of Trade Unions. The American Federation of Labor denounces the revolutionary purposes espoused by the executive officers of the International Federation of Trades Unions and not since modified or repudiated, and sets forth that any yielding to those principles is impossible on the part of an organization that believes in democracy as a system of political and industrial existence."

Appeal in Aid of Soviets

The revolutionary viewpoint which gained control of the executive machinery of the International Federation of Trades Unions, Mr. Gompers said, found its extreme manifestation in an appeal for revolutionary measures in aid of the Soviets, issued on September 8, 1919. This appeal, he said, urged national trade unions centers to prepare for a general strike against war, and stated that the production of war matériel must cease in all countries. In another document issued by the same body, revolutionary methods were urged as a means of establishing worldwide socialism.

The "very important features" of the constitution of the new International Federation of Trades Unions as that constitution was drafted and adopted at Amsterdam, which the American Federation of Labor did not approve at the Montreal (1920) convention, were listed as follows by Mr. Gompers:

1. That the new constitution completely abrogated the theory of complete autonomy for each national trade union federation.

2. That through the issuance of appeals and proclamations, the executive body of the international federation had committed the federation to a revolutionary theory to which the American Federation of Labor is and always has been uncompromisingly opposed, and to which no Labor movement guided by democratic ideals could give approval.

3. That a system of dues had been adopted which would place upon the American Federation of Labor a heavy and unbearable expense.

Need of International Body

Mr. Gompers stated that the American Federation of Labor is "most anxious" to be part of an international trade union movement.

"It is our purpose to be helpful to the workers of every country in their purpose to better the lives and work of the toilers, wherever they may be," he said. "American workers can be benefited but little, if at all, by the Labor movements of other countries. But yet we shall be glad of the opportunity to cooperate and work with the toilers of all lands to the accomplishment of that end, but in so doing we must decline to be part of a movement which undertakes the destruction of the American Labor movement or the overthrow of the democratic government of the Republic of the United States. If such an international federation of trade unions will vouchsafe and guarantee the autonomy and independence of the American Federation of Labor and make its affiliation possible, we shall join it regardless of the policies and theories for which the various national movements may declare in their own countries."

UPWARD BUSINESS TREND FORECAST

President Harding Says Leaders Have Recently Assured Him the Bottom Has Been Touched in the Industrial Depression

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding said yesterday that big business men with whom he has talked recently had assured him that the bottom had been touched in industrial depression and that from this time forward an improvement might be looked for.

At least a part of this information was believed to have been conveyed by James A. Farrell, president of the United States Steel Corporation, who had been at the White House on the previous day and had remained in conversation with the President for about an hour.

Afterward he said that he had talked over business conditions with the President. The steel business has frequently been called the barometer of trade and it has not recently registered very favorably. If Mr. Farrell was able to bring the President news of better prospects it is believed that representatives of other lines will soon be able to follow with similar reports.

Closely allied with the steel business is that of the building trades, which have been almost at a standstill, and of the railroads, which have been unable to order what they needed because of the complicated conditions in which they have found themselves.

The effort to work out some method by which foreign trade can be built up, to establish credits, or practically to arrange for a system of barter, and to devise processes of increasing efficiency and lowering costs of production, as preached by Herbert Hoover, are creating an impression that, in spite of bickerings over the tariff and differences over taxation and the dissatisfaction of Labor, in certain lines, a better sentiment is being worked out in regard to business.

LEGION TO CHECK LISTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—National officers of the American Legion have taken steps to protect men who may be wrongfully classed as draft evaders in the lists to be issued by the War Department and to try to make certain that none guilty of evading military service escapes. Bulletins have been sent to all the Legion posts and units of the Women's Auxiliary directing them to assist the Department of Justice in establishing the correctness of the list.

SUNDAY LAW ACTION

CONCORD, New Hampshire — The House committee on revision of statutes yesterday voted, 9 to 5, to report unfavorably bills intended to liberalize the Sunday laws of the State.

AMUSEMENTS

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PRESIDENT MEETS CONGRESS LEADERS

Mr. Harding, at Conference Called to Outline Fiscal and Legislative Program, Withholds Decision to Hasten Tariff Bill

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—President Harding last night gave his approval to plans of congressional leaders for the enactment of an anti-dumping bill as soon as the special session of Congress convenes. The approval of the President was given at a conference in which he discussed the legislative program with Boies Penrose, Senator from Pennsylvania, chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, and Joseph W. Fordney of Michigan, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

The leaders of the finance committees of the two houses submitted to the President the program agreed on at a joint conference on Monday at which treasury experts participated, and which was designed to iron out the serious differences that exist between Senate and House leaders over the advisability of giving tariff revision priority over tax legislation.

President Harding did not pass upon the entire program involved in the joint conference. He joined in the discussion of the anti-dumping proposal and also of the plan to enact legislation providing that ad valorem duties on imports shall be levied on the basis of the American dollar instead of on the valuation at the point of origin. This, it is claimed, would eliminate the advantage in favor of the foreign manufacturers due to the exchange situation, and would make the Underwood act in reality a high protective tariff measure.

Tariff Action May Be Delayed

It was stated that the President hesitated to pass finally on the demand of the House leaders that immediately on the convening of Congress the Ways and Means Committee should start preparing a permanent tariff bill for presentation to the House before the end of April. The President's hesitation to approve of this scheme is in line with grave misgivings on the part of many of the fiscal experts of both houses, including Senator Penrose himself, as to the advisability of rushing a tariff bill before every phase of the nation's business is considered, particularly the situation growing out of the large indebtedness of foreign countries to the United States which expert economists declare cannot be liquidated if the United States proceeds to maintain a tariff barrier.

President Harding said that he would confer further with the leaders of both houses before expressing his opinion as to whether tariff legislation should precede tax revision. At the joint conference of the finance committees on Monday, Dr. Thomas S. Adams, Treasury Department tax expert, pointed out that the business men of the country are almost a unit in favor of tax revision without a delay, while the tariff legislation is regarded as less urgent and much more controversial.

President Withholds Decision

Hesitation on the part of President Harding to support the views of chairman Fordney and other House tariff advocates indicates that business is being heard from, and that grave doubts as to the permanent value of a high tariff as a panacea have seeped into the inner Republican councils. Republicans who have all their lives stood for a high tariff as one of the big factors in their credo are hesitating also and slowly coming to realize that a new economic situation has been created by the world war, the indebtedness to the United States on the part of foreign nations, and the generally accepted precept that countries cannot buy where they cannot sell.

In his inaugural address, President Harding, while declaring that American manufacturers would need protection against low-cost foreign products, clearly indicated that he was tending to veer slowly toward the wing of the party occupied by those old-time tariff proponents whose faith has been somewhat shattered by economic facts that they cannot succeed altogether in conforming with party tenets.

"We cannot sell what we do not buy," the President said in effect.

New Trade Theories

It is not to be overlooked that there is a good deal of new blood in the Republican Party. It has penetrated into the Cabinet. Men of the type of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, hold a different theory of protection from that held by members of the old guard, in times past. Men of the former group realize that there must be international barter, that if nations are to trade and pay their debts, their debts must be paid ultimately, not in gold, but in goods. They realize also that international competition is a fact, and that the theory that only a tariff can protect American "high cost" goods is outworn, and that ultimately basic economics will compel such revision of methods of production as will give American products an equal chance with foreign products in the domestic as well as in foreign markets. They would not at all subscribe to the theory that lower production costs necessarily implies a reduction of wages or a lowering of the American living standard.

There are indications that the Republican leaders are in as much of a quandary over the tariff as they are over an "association of nations." The Administration is going through the stage where the leaders are most anxious not to make a false move. The House leaders, at least several of the more influential ones, are anxious for an immediate tariff to play with. President Harding is hesitating, the indications being that the majority opinion in the party will approve his course in marking time before giving his definite sanction to a program.

There will be another conference within the next few days. One of the important factors is the need for harmonious action by the two houses. It was in the interest of party harmony that Mr. Penrose and others yielded at the joint conference to the urgings of the House leaders. The House leaders themselves are by no means a unit in the matter. One of the ablest members of the House, Nicholas Longworth of Ohio, ranking member of the Ways and Means Committee, has practically cut loose from the Fordney forces on the tariff question.

PARTIAL ELECTIONS HELD IN CUBA

HAVANA, Cuba—Partial elections were held yesterday in five provinces to decide who shall be President of Cuba for the next four years. Six provinces were involved in the irregularities discovered in the November elections, but the voters of Oriente Province will not go to the polls until March 26, as a number of appeals from the Province are still pending before the Supreme Court. The Liberal-Democrat Coalition Party recently decided to withdraw from the elections, but district military commanders were given orders to keep the peace and insure impartiality in the course of the elections.

Reports from a majority of the election precincts showed the voting proceeded peacefully with the Liberal-Democrats in many districts disregarding the decision of the party leaders not to take part in the elections.

SPECIAL APPEAL FOR ARMENIANS

Nearly 3,000,000 Who Look to the United States for Aid to Keep Them From Perishing —Lack of Food and Clothing

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — That there are 2,790,490 Armenians, the remainder of 4,000,000 before the war, who still look to the United States for salvation from starvation, was declared yesterday by Edwin M. Bulkley, new chairman of the executive committee of the Near East Relief. Explaining the special appeal just made by the committee of which Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood is chairman, Mr. Bulkley said:

"There is no spot on the globe today, where there is more desperate and hopeless suffering than in Armenia. In the mountains between Kars and Alexandropol there are 263,000 human beings without clothing, food or shelter in the bitter winter. In southern Persia the remnant of the ancient Chaldean Christians have been forced to renounce forever all hope of ever returning to the homeland, where they have dwelt and flourished for 1600 years, and to become pitiful fugitives, dependent upon the generosity of strangers.

"In Cilicia 15,000 Armenian refugees have crowded into the coast regions, seeking safety from the anarchy which reigns in the interior. They live from day to day on the food which is given them in the soup kitchens established by the Near East Relief. Scattered throughout the Near East there are 2,790,490 Armenians who have neither government, country, homeland, shelter, nor hope of regeneration, save that which lies in the great heart of America.

"It is a tragedy so stupendous that it is difficult for us to grasp its meaning. A whole nation, a Christian people, face to face with extermination today unless we help!

"For three years the Near East Relief, an American organization incorporated by Congress, has built up the nucleus of a new generation in the Near East with the little children that it has taken in from the roadside and barren places in the name of the American people, who have furnished the funds for this great work. This has been our signal contribution to the world's future peace — that tens of thousands of these little ones shall all their lives look to us with gratitude and faith. It is a seed of world brotherhood that we have sown. Shall we let it die now?"

MR. ROOSEVELT RESIGNS SEAT

ALBANY, New York—Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy, has resigned from the state Assembly. "My term of service in the Assembly will always be a bright spot in my life," said his letter of resignation, read to the Assembly yesterday.

MOTOR CAR REGISTRATIONS

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Motor cars registered in the United States last year numbered 9,211,295, an increase of 1,645,849 over the preceding year, or 22 per cent. The registration and license fees amounted to $102,034,106.

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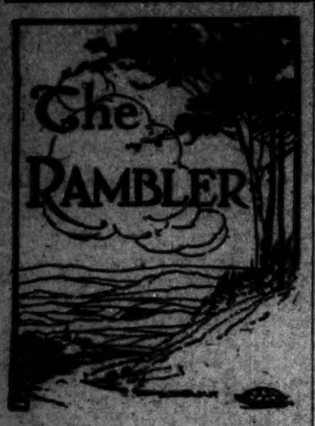

A Slightly Literary Paper

There was recently in an English newspaper an article on the poetry of John Clare, and from the quotations I take one that led to the writing of this paper. The writer of the article goes full halfway to meet the poet in the use of words and satisfying neatness of expression and shows in his own prose what he says of the verses of the poet, whose verses shall be given first:

To note on hedgerow baulks, in moisture spent,
The jetty snail creep from the mossy thorn,
With earnest head and tremulous intent,
Frail brother of the morn,
That from the tiny bents and twisted leaves
Withdraws his timid horn,
And fearful vision weaves.

Mow, the English writer in commenting upon this says:

"We have indeed almost to be on our guard against the sweet, cool shock of such a verse; the emotional quality is so assured and individual, the language so simple and inevitable, the posture of mind so unassuming and winning, that one is tempted for a moment to believe that while Wordsworth was engaged in putting the poetry of nature wrong by linking it to a doubtful metaphysics, John Clare was engaged in putting it right."

I know little or nothing about poetry, but I can at least point out how well the critic goes with his author when he speaks of his language as "so simple and inevitable" and feels the "sweet, cool shock of such a verse," because it is not extravagant to say that nowadays at least there is none too much of that "simple and inevitable" use of words that shall be at once graphic, musical and accurate. There is a good deal of exact writing, there is a good deal of graphic writing, there is not so much that is musical and that style which shall combine all three qualities is far to seek. It may be noticed sometimes that a reviewer or critic takes color from the author and this seems to be the case here, though it is pleasantly apparent that the prose of this critic shows much of exact, yet inevitable use of words that he praises in the poet. The critic himself says that Clare "had a truer and a more exquisite instinct for words" than Wordsworth, while on the other hand he points out that he had none of Wordsworth's "principle of inward growth" and adds that "Wordsworth's incessant effort to comprehend experience would have been incomprehensible to Clare."

The writer says something that often appears to us of less critical ability or at least power of expression, when he sums up by saying that "Clare was a singer born." In other words, as one often notices, a nice sense of the value of words in sound and color, aside, of course, from meaning, is not invariably possessed by those that think most deeply, while on the other hand, the singer, rather than the thinker, can use and choose words that fit each other like the stones in a mosaic and flash and glow as beautifully. It seems sometimes as though words for the singer were not so much symbols of thought as notes of music, and if these be melodious all is satisfactory, though in the case of a poet like Clare there is too much accuracy of description for the verse to be called mere music. This is shown by two lines of his that this writer quotes:

The very darkness smiles to wear
The stars that show us God is there

and he wisely and justly says that Clare's poetry "has a curious suddenness, almost a catch in the voice," which cannot come from a mere collocation of sounds, but from the presence of a reverent thought, as witness these two lines.

It is not every one that makes a good critic, in other words, that interprets and judges well; and sometimes in reading the genial pages of Mr. Augustine Birrell, one is tempted to wonder whether there is any particular point in criticizing, that is, so far as the "reading public" is concerned. And when we approach the volcanic pages of Mr. H. L. Mencken, we unfortunate ordinary people are in much dismay, though Mr. Menchen is quite justified in entitling his paper, "Criticism of Criticism of Criticism," at least in the opinion of one reader. Take up books on criticism or of criticism and very, very often you find what Mr. Mencken thus describes: they are all "about" criticism and critics, but they have very little real criticism in them. Indeed, one is tempted to take Mr. Birrell's hint and read and judge for one's self.

There are certain monuments of English literature that the critics say are all they should be, but I must confess one does not read them. The French, through the virtue of a long tradition, have tackled that problem more boldly, and quite serenely write on criticism as though it were an exact art and its canons had been settled as inexorably as the binomial theorem. But to talk intelligently about French criticism is to enter French literature, and that again means to analyze and appreciate the productions of the French intellect, affected as these always must be by the traits of the French character. To do all this would be far beyond this modest paper and far beyond its writer's abilities, so French criticism must be left on one side, at any rate for the moment.

I am not aware that as a usual thing, one spends more time and gives more attention to words than to things, yet when those words convey thoughts, and that, I take it, is the object of what we call words, it is hard to see how men can fail to understand their importance. As words, they are nothing but characterized sounds, but as the conveyers of thought, they are everything, short of the thought itself. In the example that is before us, we have a poet with an exquisite sense of words and, if I may be permitted to be so personal, we have in the prose of the reviewer a nice and delicate perception of words that if not exquisite, certainly is vastly fit for showing us the exquisite sense of the poet.

This use of words, this possession of a full and pliant vocabulary, differs very much in different writers and the domain of their work. I am not sure that quite as "exquisite" a sense of words may not be found in prose as in poetry, but prose, unless it be of the avowedly precious kind, must ever guard itself against preciosity. Aside from that, no great or fine prose style was ever seen that did not betray this just and fine perception of the weight and meaning of words, their color and, if you like, their outlines. As I said, this sense of words differs much in different writers. Hazlitt, for instance, had a wealth of words, indeed, his work is a well of English; but when he expresses an idea it is with correctness, not with exquisiteness; he is brilliant and often strong, but he is not musical, whereas the poet is bound to be so, or at least to try. It may be that this is true of Hazlitt because he had always a tendency to philosophy and there is not much that is musical in philosophy, or at least I have not found it.

But when all is said and done, when the critics have ceased from raging furiously, the fact remains that the man who as a little boy sat in Hingham church had a wonderful vocabulary and, within his domain, a wonderful way of using it. Lord Morley is a writer that is less personal than Hazlitt, yet has quite as nice a sense of words and can, when he chooses, employ them more graphically, yet without Carlyle's agitation. An English writer has said of the author of "Condorcet" that to find an analogy one must turn to the great French writers, to Voltaire and Renan, "in other words, to writers who, except in rare moments, used language not to express an individual emotion but as the instrument of a critical method." This sentence shows at once how a poet is almost necessarily bound to put more color and music into his vocabulary, unless he be of the gigantic didactic and critical school of poets, the reading of whose verse one so cheerfully leaves to others.

The "individual emotion," however, is no stranger to the pages of such prose writers as Burke, indeed, his "French Revolution" is a classical example of this fact. Burke, again, has a different use and choice of words; as marmoreal as Johnson's and much less pompous, his is a style in which mingle English and Latin, as they were bound to do in work that really had its inception in parliamentary debate. Call it choice of words or call it style, this faculty in a writer of prose is what makes his work speak to the reader, who does not have to be a professional critic to hear its music, to see its neat joined cohesion and to feel the appeal that it makes to the reader's intelligence. Poetry or prose, if it have something to say, it loses nothing by music and clearness.

J. H. S.

The Secretary Bird

The slim, gray-coated gentleman with the short, black trousers in the inclosure at the Durban Zoo, turned his back on the visitor from whom no titbit seemed to be forthcoming. He walked away with mincing gait, his tail feathers catching the wind and blowing him sideways as he tried in vain to keep a straight and dignified course.

This bird is one of many of his kind that wander in freedom throughout the Cape Province, Port Elizabeth, East London, Natal and the Transvaal. It is much respected by the natives on account of its skill in handling snakes. It is considered one of the most useful birds in South Africa and is protected by law.

Its very short toes have no power for grasping, but its long legs serve it well in case of pursuit. When a pair of these birds establish themselves in a locality, any others of the same species are obliged to turn out, such is the pugnacity of the newcomers. They will use the same nest for long periods. They make them extremely large, but firm, line them with hair and wool, and add to them yearly. Sometimes the nests are made in low bushes or else in a thick, thorny mimosa. From two to three eggs are found in the nest, of a dull white, spotted with light brownish-red blotches and specks. The young birds have a harsh rattling cry like that of the Stanley crane. It is said that they do not walk for some time after hatching as the slender legs seem unable to support the weight of the body.

Woodward's "Natal Birds," gives a description as follows: Head, neck, breast and mantle grayish blue, slightly shaded with reddish brown on the wingcoverts. Larger quills black, throat white, under part of tail white, tinged with russet. Thighs black, tinted brown. Tail feathers very long, black at base, paling to gray, tipped with white. Two long central tail feathers bluish gray, tipped black and white. Crest of 10 feathers arranged in pairs, the lesser ones at the top black and gray, the others black. Legs very long, toes short, claws blunt. Length, 48 inches; wing, 27 inches; tail, 26 inches.

MUSIC IN LONDON STREETS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

In Shakespeare's day London was a comparatively small and quiet place, and there were no hoardings with attractive advertisements telling people what to buy and where to buy it. The advertising was done by "crying wares" that were brought to the doors of the purchaser. If you were sitting down to the afternoon meal, the muffin man would have a welcome sound with his crumpets and bell, even if less musical than the street cries in Shakespeare's time.

That these old street cries were full of musical beauty was proved by Sir Robert Bridges, who was formerly organist at Westminster Abbey, and who has lately published sets of the old cries and tradesmen's songs as they are preserved in little-known compositions of musicians of the seventeenth century. The three most famous of these musicians, Orlando Gibbons, Weelks and Dering, each wrote a kind of musical fantasy for an orchestra of viols and voices in which they reproduced these tunes, weaving them into the composition with delightful effect.

The broom seller was a well-known figure in London who came to the door with her "Ha' ye any boots or

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The broom-seller was a familiar figure

shoon, maid?" or "An old pair of buskins for my green broom."

Selling sand for the floors was another industry and the cry of "The poor widow that selleth the sand" has her place in music, and is not forgotten in the catch, "White sand and gray sand, who'll buy my white sand?"

Chimney sweeping seems to have been extended from the early morning hours to all day long, and that cheerfully, for

The chimney sweeper all the long day
He singeth and sweepeth the soot away.

The delightful composition of Orlando Gibbons brings back the London of 500 years ago, beginning softly with the watchman singing:

"God give you good morrow, my masters, 3 o'clock and a fine morning."

Then the song of the missel thrush is heard and the town crier comes along crying, "A gray mare with a long neck and a short tail lost on February 30," a crowd of street criers following with all sorts of cries.

Among all the cries the pretty one of "Sweet lavender" is not heard, as it is a fairly modern cry. In Shakespeare's day it was "Sweet juniper" and not lavender.

Among the trades that would seem curious for present day house-to-house crying, none is more curious than the cooper's song.

A cooper I am and have been long
And cooping is my trade
And married I am to as pretty a wench
As ever has been made. Have you work for a cooper?

Now that crates and barrels, churns, pails or woodwork of various description are all made in factory, it seems odd that if you wanted a box or a barrel you could get it made by a man at the door. Even a hen-coop is independent of the itinerant cooper today.

And so the cries went on in the London streets till the watchman's cry:

Lantern and candle light
Hang out, hang out, maids.
Twelve o'clock, look well to lock,
And so good-night.

Earliest New England Dwellings

It is generally thought that the first kind of dwellings built by the early settlers in New England were log cabins, but, as a matter of fact, these pioneers often felt obliged to wait until after they had reaped their first harvests before they took the time to erect anything so durable and elaborate as a weather-tight cabin. Like the primitive people of southern Europe, like the Indians of Mexico, they used what caves they could find. But often they merely dug in, finding a shelter much as the armies in France did during the war. The secretary of the Province of New Netherlands in 1650 sent prospective settlers the following information as to living conditions:

"Those in New Netherland, and especially in New England, who have no means to build farmhouses at first according to their wishes, dig a square pit in the ground, cellar fashion, six or seven feet deep, as long and as broad as they think proper, case the earth inside with wood all round the wall, and line the wood with the bark of trees or something else to prevent the caving in of the earth; floor this cellar with plank, and wainscot it overhead for a ceiling, raise a roof of spars clear up, and cover the spars with bark or green sods, so that they can live dry and warm in these houses with their entire families for two, three, and four years, it being understood that partitions are run through those cellars which are adapted to the size of the family. The wealthy and principal men in New England in the beginning of the colonies commenced their first dwelling houses in this fashion for two reasons: firstly, in order not to waste time in building, and not to want food the next season; secondly, in order not to discourage poor laboring people, whom they brought over in numbers from Fatherland. In the course of three or four years, when the country became adapted to agriculture, they built themselves handsome houses, spending on them several thousands."

CORDOVA

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Of all the present problems of Spain, not the least interesting to the wanderer, the student of antiquities—he who is perhaps more concerned with the romance of the world than in stern plain economics, is the question what will become of that rare city, which Anglo-Saxons for the most part call Cordova, but which the Spaniards, knowing better, spell with a b instead of the v, accenting the first of the o's. It is really a problem, because whether the new reconstruction is sweeping over Spain at present—as some say—or not, it is certain that it will have to do so very soon. What then of Cordova, the most Moorish city in all Spain, which has hitherto stoutly resisted every modernizing tendency?

It has seemed to those with a little imagination that nothing would ever console Cordova, and that she, who was the pride of all Andalusia, will lapse to a place of the least consequence. Already she is low down in the Andalusian list. Seville, which broods not at all, though she also has a great Moorish past, goes laughing on in these new days in the utmost gayety, queen, as she is, of these southern parts. Cordova is less than half her size. And the strange thing is that a thousand years ago when Cordova was the great center of civilization, when she rivaled Baghdad and Constantinople, when she flourished as the capital of the Moorish Empire of Spain, at a time when much of Europe was given to barbarism, she was four times her present size in population. Instead of possessing only a little more than 70,000 inhabitants, she had more than 300,000. In the city and its suburbs there were 600 mosques, there were 800 public schools, 900 baths, 600 inns, a library containing more than half a million volumes—and so on, all on the grand scale.

A Spaniard once told the writer that Cordova at night seemed to be appealing to the stars for the appearance of another Abd-er-Rahman who might yet save her from the rush of the modernism which so far has not touched her. There is something in such a thought. We think of Toledo, Leon and others as wonderful cities of the past; as indeed they are, but though they have moldy remains and a musty atmosphere of ancient cen-

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Strange old streets wind between the flat-roofed houses

turies, they do not seem to insist upon their ancient selves quite as Cordova does. It does a fair amount of work. It makes paper and textiles, and has achieved a reputation for the cunning of its silversmiths, that work being akin to the fine craftsmanship of the old Cordovans; but you could not imagine in any circumstances Cordova becoming an industrial center of great consequence in the modern way.

The city preserves the appearance of its Moorish origin in many ways. It has strange, old, winding streets with very low, flat-roofed houses, and there are many old houses of Moorish construction. But really it is a wonder how, besides the famous mosque or Mezquita, so many of the embellishments of that marvelous city of the past, better formed and equipped than almost any other, should have disappeared so completely and left not a trace behind. There is not a sign of the library we have spoken of, which was the library of the Khalif in the palace of Merwan, and whose more than half a million books were brought from Italy, Greece, Persia and Syria. Where have they gone, all those lovely palaces that once surrounded the city and made it famous indeed as the city of palaces? Some of them were for the Khalif himself: he had the Palace of Flowers, the Palace of Lovers, the Palace of Pleasure, and there was the Palace of Damascus on the banks of the Guadalquivir. The most famous of all the palaces was that at Az-Zahra. Ten thousand men worked at its construction for 40 years; a third of the state revenues of Cordova were needed for the cost. Round about it were fairy gardens, pomegranate and almond groves, and fountains, and in the middle there rose a pleasure house, which was set with jewels and covered with leaf of gold.

The marvelous Mezquita is one of the architectural wonders of the world, as Abd-er-Rahman, when he started it more than 1100 years ago, determined it should be. He decided it should be built on the lines of that of Damascus, should be finer in every way than that of Baghdad which had then only just been built, and that only the Acksah of Jerusalem should be fit to be compared with this "Mecca of the West," as it was to be. Abd-er-Rahman made architectural designs for it himself, gave much of his revenue to it, and himself worked with his own hands for an hour at the construction every day. His son finished the great task. This mosque might be considered in some ways to compete with El Escorial for rank as the eighth wonder of the world.

In the new scouring of Europe by the liberated travelers, eager for the sights, and with their thoughts full of modernities, Cordova will stir the imagination more sharply, perhaps, than any other place in southern Europe.

LIFE IN LONDON AND THEREABOUT

BY SIR HENRY LUCY

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The new session of Parliament is marked by one of those personal incidents which have a peculiar attraction for the House of Commons. Lord Robert Cecil and Lord Hugh crossed the floor and seated themselves on the Front Opposition Bench. For many years they have occupied seats in the Chamber, but hitherto have never sat in company. On the contrary, they selected positions as far apart as arrangement of benches made possible. The elder brother selected the top corner seat above the gangway. Lord Hugh characteristically choosing the corner seat on the Front Bench below the gangway sacred to the memory of Lord Randolph Churchill in Fourth Party days. Lord Robert has declared that in quitting the ministerial camp he does not abandon his personal and family connection with the Conservative Party. But a prominent member cannot take his seat on the Front Opposition Bench without intention of assuming a critical, not to say a hostile, attitude toward the government of the day.

The accession of the Cecils to the motley group on the Front Opposition Bench will add considerably to its interest, if not to its influence. It will more than ever realize Robert Lowe's representation of the Cave of Adullam whither in David's time "every one that was in distress, every one that was in debt and every one that was discontented" repaired. There sits Mr. Asquith who, by right of ex-premiership, is the natural inheritor of the title and duties of Leader of the Opposition. These are claimed by Mr. Adamson, titular leader of the Labor Party, on the ground that they exceed in number the muster of Liberals retaining seats in the House. There is also the section known as "Wee Frees," who claim to be the legitimate exponents of the Liberal creed. Henceforth we shall have two able exponents of the pure faith of Conservatism added to an unparalleled agglomeration.

By happy chance Mr. Winston Churchill has practically completed his historical work on the great war upon which he has been engaged since the armistice. The manuscript is, I understand, in the hands of the printers, and there remains for the author only the duty of reading the proofs. He has not sold the copyright, electing to be paid by royalties. As he will, on publication of the book, receive a sum of £9000 in advance, he is assured of adequate pecuniary reward for his labors. The publishers, in paying this exceptional sum, are confident that the book will equal the circulation of Mrs. Asquith's Diary. The expectation is well founded. Cases where a parliamentary debater of the first class is gifted with supreme literary talent are rare. Gladstone was a notable instance of negation. An orator unexcelled, whether in Parliament or on the platform, his writings were laborious, often involved. Disraeli, while admitting admiration for his speeches, used to declare that he never managed to read his books. Winston Churchill, in the life of his father, has enriched English literature by one of its best biographies. In addition to the attractiveness of literary style, his forthcoming book may be confidently counted upon to deal frankly with some episodes of the war at present whelmed in obscurity.

One night after dinner at Fletcher Moulton's Mr. Choate, the American Ambassador, and I forgathered in the hall before leaving.

"Which way are you going?" he asked.

"I am going home."

"Home," exclaimed the Ambassador, "what a lucky fellow. I have no home in London to go to. I live in lodgings."

The smile and the jocular tone did not conceal the asperity of the remark. Mr. Choate, like a long line of predecessors in his exalted position, had good reason to complain that, unlike their diplomatic colleagues, no residence was provided for them in London. Whitelaw Reid, a man of princely fortune, overcame the difficulty by leasing in his own name Dorchester House in Park Lane, one of the finest residences at the West End. The luxury was beyond the means of his successors, who were obliged to put up with more modest lodgings.

The United States Government has at length awakened to the discredit of this parsimony. The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate has passed a resolution recommending that the house of J. Pierpont Morgan Sr. in Prince's Gate shall be purchased as a permanent home for the American Embassy in London. When Mr. Carnegie determined to build a house for himself in New York he bought "a block" in a fashionable neighborhood, pulled down the houses, and on the site built a lordly mansion. J. Pierpont Morgan, constrained by English custom, was content to purchase two houses at Prince's Gate and internally connect them, as has been done with the premises of the Prime Minister and Chancellor of the Exchequer in Downing Street. This makes a commodious residence overlooking Hyde Park, and will be a treasured accession to the dignity of the American Ambassador.

Conversing with a member of the House of Commons on the summoning of a group of miners who, at the present rate of wages, have become liable to income tax, I gleaned some information throwing a new light upon the vexed question of Capital and Labor in the matter of taxation. He told me, possibly from personal knowledge, his contribution to war charities indicating a large sum, that a man whose labor or estate yielded £30,000 a year is, of course, liable to payment of income tax at 6 shillings in the pound, leaving him with 14s. out of 20s. That is bad enough, but it is only half the story. Income tax paid, the special commissioners drop down upon him for another 6s. on account of super-tax, amount to £6712 10s. Worse still is the plight of the unhappy person burdened with income exceeding £30,000. A fresh tax of 6 shillings on each pound of the excess over £30,000 is exacted.

"There is," he added, "a subtle peculiarity about the levy of super-tax which must have escaped the notice of the House of Commons passing the Income Tax Act through committee in the course of an all-night sitting." Income tax is avowedly levied on a man's actual returns for a year. "Super-tax," my friend tells me, "is calculated upon nominal earnings or dividends before income tax is deducted." That is to say, that of £100 earned or paid as dividend upon investments, £30 is deducted at source, and he actually receives only £70 in cash. But the super-tax commissioners levy upon the full £100, the hapless citizen actually paying super-tax on the £30 he has never received, has indeed already paid into the treasury. It is a matter of consolation to the mass of the population, specially including miners on whom income tax is levied at the lowest rate, to know that, like the policeman, the lot of the rich man is not a happy one.

WOODLAND SWEETS

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Leaving out of account the everyday fruit and nuts, which everybody eats, nature has yet a selected store of confectionery which she reserves for the enjoyment of her more regular visitors. To know of these dainties and where to find them, unlocks another of the quiet secrets of the outside; one takes a keener and more catholic pleasure from his rambles because of them. Wild honey and maple sirup, of course, stand in a class by themselves as "sweets," choice enough for epicures, available enough for farm hands and ramblers. These, too, we leave out of consideration; they are staples, not luxuries.

The little wintergreen plant which once taught commerce a new flavor and furnished its supply, and now does no longer since a prosaic chemist synthesized it accurately in his laboratory, should be one of the first acquaintances the nature-tyro makes. It is very common; a book can tell how to locate and identify it, but can convey no hint of what a delight it is to nibble the new reddish spring leaves or to munch the pulpy berries in summer and fall.

The black birch's twigs harbor in their cambium layer (inner bark) a delicate sap whose chemical composition is akin to wintergreen. The long-forgotten source of the birch beer of our pioneer forefathers was the black birch tree—now the concoction bearing that pseudonym has not the most remote relation to birch flavor or origin.

Muskrats—and many people—like to pull sweetflag up out of the mud and nibble its rugged root-stock. Two generations ago these were dried, and as orris root and calamus, scented the bureau drawers.

Another root, aromatic and pungent, is that of wild ginger. It is a question whether the artistic quaintness of the ginger flower is more attractive than the spicy roots. A sturdy little plant, which distills "ginger" from the sluggish mold where one would not have imagined that essence to exist.

Who has not seen the country boy pick the blossom-heads of red and white clover, pluck out a flower, and biting into the tips of its nectaries, suck the tiny globules of sweets kept there for other purposes? "Where the bee sucks there suck I" sang Ariel. When it comes to regaling oneself in such manner from clover, columbine, toadflax, squirrel-corn, and a score of others, every unspoiled country lad is a natural Puck.

The resinous, piney quality of the conifers comes to you in sampling "juniper berries" from the red cedar. Their rich huckleberry blue stippling the dark green branches, form one of the finest color combinations. Confectionery, commercial or natural, has to appeal to the eye.

The sassafras still holds its own as a world flavor producer. As well as its taste, its perfume inhaled when leaves are crushed in the fingers, makes the bush worth singling out. It is the only shrub in northeastern United States which has three patterns for its leaves, not having decided which to adopt. In its family group the benzoin, under the alias of "spice bush," the shrub whose yellow flowerets suddenly plating bare branches in early spring with the richest 18-carat gold, so that it is then in reality "The Golden Bough," yields a characteristic taste, more refined and delicate perhaps than the emphatic sassafras.

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WORKERS VOTE ON STRIKE QUESTION

Packers Report Plants Running Full Shifts and Many Applicants for Jobs — Progress Made on Cooperative Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — Balloting by stockyards workers on the question of whether or not a strike should be called because of wage reductions and time changes made by the packers started here yesterday at the same time that elections were held to choose representatives of the employees in the cooperative plan proposed by the packers for governing the relations of the packers and their employees. Ballots cast yesterday were later declared to be without official sanction, as the referendum vote was not intended to be taken until today.

Next Monday has been agreed upon by union leaders here as the date for the conference in Washington called by James J. Davis, Secretary of Labor. Dennis Lane, secretary and treasurer of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen's Union, will represent the unions at the conference.

Warning to Retail Butchers

A warning to retail butchers to avoid stocking up on fresh meats in order to create an artificial shortage in case a strike is called has been issued by Armour & Co. over the signature of J. Ogden Armour. This warning was issued following an increase of $1 a hundred in the price of beef in the last week and $5 a hundred in the price of pork, an increase attributed by the United States Bureau of Markets to the tendency of retail dealers to buy large supplies of meats in anticipation of a strike.

The announcement made by Armour & Co. follows: "Our killing gangs worked eight hours on Monday, and, while the receipts of cattle and hogs at the Chicago yards were rather heavy, we believe we can handle them with eight hours of work today. We will be very glad if conditions make possible eight hours of work every day, but, in any event, we do not expect to average more than 48 hours of work a week.

"The public has little reason to fear interruption of the meat supply as the result of a strike. It must be obvious, even to the union leaders, that we will be able to continue operating. Reports from Omaha, St. Louis, Kansas City, St. Joseph, Ft. Worth, Sioux City and other packing centers this morning indicated there were several thousand applicants for jobs at our plant employment offices. This is many more than usual. We firmly believe that the great bulk of our employees intend to stay on the job.

Plants Running Full Shifts

"In spite of the fact that we are interested in increasing our volume so as to lessen operating costs, nevertheless we counsel retail dealers against creating an artificial shortage by stocking up with fresh meat to provide against the possibility of a strike. Such a rush of buying would tend to force prices up without anybody being particularly benefited. We fully believe that retailers will be able to secure the continuous supplies they need."

The plants of the larger packing companies in the stockyards are running full shifts, and unemployed men who have sought work in anticipation of vacancies which might be caused by the calling of a strike have been met with the reply that no help is wanted.

The shutting down of the plant of Boyd, Lunham & Co., pork packers, in the yards, said by union officials to presage similar action on the part of other small packing companies, was declared by officers of the company to have nothing to with the present wage controversy.

Packers' Plan Opposed

Mr. Gompers Says "Big Five" Seek Destruction of Trade Unionist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Samuel Gompers, President of the American Federation of Labor, in a statement issued yesterday, denounced the reduction in wages of the employees and the lengthening of the hours of labor by the "Big Five" packers.

"What the packers seek," President Gompers declared, "is the destruction of the trade-unions, which have given the employees real representation, and which have gained for them a measure of real freedom, and the substitution of something that will destroy this representation and give to the packers unabridged autocracy and power."

The board proposed by the packers as a means of affording "employee representation," Mr. Gompers stated, "is confined strictly to the recommendation of policies; the execution or carrying into effect is in the hands of the management. The management and the employees are supposedly to have equal representation, and even when they agree upon recommending policies as to wages, hours and conditions of employment, etc., the management has the right and power to veto.

"So the meat packers of Chicago have made public their new scheme! It is in keeping with their practices of years, on the one hand to take advantage of their employees, and on the other to impose upon the credulity of the public. They blatantly talk of service to the public, when their only thought has been and is to fleece the people."

Mr. Gompers also condemned the "industrial democracy" plan proposed by the packers to their employees.

"It should be known that during the war they refused the slightest consideration to their employees as a result of the then soaring high costs of living," he declared. "When the feeling among the men was so tense that they were seriously considering stoppage of work, to secure some consideration at the hands of the packers, President Wilson, Secretary Baker and Secretary Wilson directed that a conference should be held in the city of Washington in which the packers and the employees' representatives should participate, and did participate, and which resulted in a fair adjustment of the dispute. The best evidence was given by the men, and production to its fullest height was achieved. Under that arrangement, Judge Alschuler of the Federal Court in Chicago was agreed upon as adjuster of any differences between the packers and their employees.

"Under that arrangement for over two years there were mutually satisfactory results achieved, but the packers now have either initiated, or have fallen into, the anti-union campaign and announce first a reduction in the wages of workers and then propose to introduce a scheme of so-called 'industrial democracy' in their plants. It is seriously doubted that they can succeed in putting that into operation, for the workers enjoy about as much 'industrial democracy' as the cattle and the sheep, once within the gates of the packers' plants."

GRAIN-MARKETING PLAN RATIFIED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Ratification of the national grain-marketing plan proposed by the Committee of Seventeen of the American Farm Bureau Federation is to be the purpose of a conference to be held in Chicago on April 6, which will be attended by 107 delegates from 25 states. The plan of the Committee of Seventeen proposes to put the farmer in control of the marketing of his grain, linking him with his own elevators and national sales association by five-year contracts.

Confidence in the future of the plan for United States grain marketing was expressed by William J. Eckhart, grain marketing director of the Illinois Agricultural Association and one of the founders of the plan, at a meeting of farmers' and grain dealers' organizations at Springfield, when delegates to the Chicago conference were chosen.

"We are presenting to farmers of the country a plan that will enable them to market their grain with the same efficiency that other business men market their products," Mr. Eckhart declared. "The Committee of Seventeen plan is the result of six months' research upon our part, and has been submitted to the enthusiastic approval of lawyers, financiers, economists and agriculturists of national reputation. It is a plan that will benefit both farmer and consumer.

"The plan does not aim to cut production or ask unduly high prices. It aims only to attune the market to the law of supply and demand, to check the present harmful speculation and to stabilize prices. We intend to use existing machinery of marketing as much as possible."

MISSOURIAN TAKES OFFICE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Fred Morris Dearing of Missouri was sworn in yesterday as the Assistant Secretary of State, filling a position which has been vacant since William Phillips was appointed Minister to The Netherlands nearly two years ago.

WOODROW WILSON FUND PROJECTED

Tribute Would Take Form of an Endowment, With Award to Person Doing Greatest Service to Humanity in Each Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Plans for establishment of a tribute to Woodrow Wilson, in the form of a fund with a minimum of $500,000, to endow an annual Woodrow Wilson $25,000 award, payable to the person chosen by the executive committee of the fund as having rendered the greatest service to humanity during the preceding year, were announced at a meeting here yesterday.

The organization of the work, which has grown out of the tribute paid to Mr. Wilson by Gen. Jan C. Smuts, was placed in the hands of an organizing committee consisting of Franklin D. Roosevelt, chairman; Henry Morgenthau, treasurer; Cleveland H. Dodge, Mrs. Malcolm Forbes, Edwin F. Gay, Bernard M. Baruch, Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, Adolph S. Ochs, Frank L. Polk, Miss Virginia Potter, Mrs. H. Otto Wittpenn, Frank I. Cobb, Hamilton Holt and Col. Edward M. House.

The plan was presented by Herbert S. Houston, of the League to Enforce Peace, who spoke in part as follows:

"The idea is to associate the name of the former President with the greatest service rendered to humanity year after year. His creative mind brought the idea of the League of Nations from the nebulous stage of academic discussion to an accomplished political fact. These great services will be recognized at their proper worth in this plan."

John Drinkwater, author of the play "Abraham Lincoln," paid an eloquent tribute to Woodrow Wilson as an international character. He said that the average statesman or journalist was occupied merely in arranging things already established, but made no attempt to place himself in touch with men of achievement or to contribute something of moral purpose or ideals to the world. But now and again a man would come into political office who really came in contact with the hearts of men. There were two kinds of these men, and the hail-fellow-well-met type, like William Morris, who knew everybody, and the austere and remote type, like Thomas Carlyle, who nevertheless were not lacking in sympathy to the people. In considering Woodrow Wilson it was necessary to appreciate this. Those who cared more for the moral purposes of mankind did not usually care for political office. He must translate his thoughts into ordinary daily thoughts. But when he did this then thoughts were changed and broken ideals restored. That is what Mr. Wilson had accomplished in his international policy. He had brought to the tired world a word which solved all the problems which had arisen from the war. After three years, the pure spirit with which England had entered the war had been quenched, lost in the great grinding machine. Mr. Wilson's idealism had rectified this attitude. He had transfigured political leadership to moral grandeur.

A constructive ideal, even if opposed, ultimately proved itself to be a moral ideal. Such was the root ideal of the Wilson policy, and some already saw it a moral thing. His executive mind had failed to realize his ideal. "In honoring him," said Mr. Drinkwater, "we are stealing a march on history."

NEW CIVIL CODE OF WASHINGTON STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SEATTLE, Washington — The Civil Administration Code of the State of Washington was signed on February 9 by Gov. Louis F. Hart. It was introduced in the House, January 14, where it passed by a vote of 85 to 5. The Senate passed it by a 37-to-2 vote. The code will go into effect April 1, 1921.

Under the new plan, ten departments are provided, each with an executive head appointed by the governor, with the advice of the Senate. They will be charged respectively with the execution, enforcement, and administration of the laws of the State. This does away with the numerous bureaus, boards, and commissions of the present system.

The departments are known as department of public works, business control, efficiency, taxation, health, conservation and development, labor and industries, agriculture, licenses, and fisheries and game. There will also be nine administrative committees with the powers now given to boards and commissions.

The departments will function through an administration board, which is made up of the governor and the heads of all the departments.

CONSULS ASKED TO PROMOTE IMPORTS

New Policy Advocated by United States With the Object of Aiding Countries Now Having Adverse Trade Balances

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —American consuls abroad have been instructed by the government to give special attention to the stimulating of exportation to the United States from the locality and the country to which they are assigned. The reasons for this instruction are:

1. The balance of trade is so heavily in favor of the United States that foreign exchange rates are demoralized, and the volume of American exports is consequently being seriously reduced;

2. Certain foreign governments owe enormous sums to the United States. Interest of these sums is falling due and can more easily be paid if paid in products exported to America;

3. A "favorable trade balance" is in danger of becoming a distinct detriment, and is already causing a reduction of exports from the United States.

It is drawn to the attention of the consuls that the permanent purchasing capacity of any country for goods of another country is more or less determined by a constant outflow of goods of the one country to the other, in such a way that there is a fairly even balance between them. When one country has too heavy a balance of trade in its favor with another country, trade, it is asserted, begins to fall off and the purchasing power of the country with the adverse balance declines.

American trade is declared to be in such condition, and American consuls are therefore instructed, as a part of their trade-promotion work, to make an investigation of their district and furnish the government immediately with information which will show American business men the opportunities that exist in various localities for purchasing raw materials or manufactured products at an attractive price, and also for investing their capital with a prospect of a good return.

It is believed by officials here that there are many opportunities for the investment advantageously of American capital abroad in industries and enterprises which might later use American materials and machinery, and it is felt that if there should take place an outflow of American capital in investments and an inflow of desirable foreign products, the depreciated exchange rates would improve and American trade benefit accordingly. Heretofore American consuls have been almost exclusively interested in promoting American exports, and the encouragement of American imports is declared to be a new policy. It is difficult, however, to reconcile this program with the plans of Republican leaders for a high tariff barrier.

AIRPLANE DESIGN COMPETITION PLANS

Secretary of the Navy Approves Findings of Board of Naval Officers for Craft to Spot and Control Gunfire at Sea

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Edwin Denby, Secretary of the Navy, announced yesterday that he had approved the findings of the board of naval officers appointed to consider designs recently submitted in the navy aeroplane design competition. This competition, the first of its kind to be held in this country, was for the design of a special type of aeroplane for spotting and controlling gunfire of battleships, while at sea.

The present types of naval aeroplanes, Secretary Denby stated, are not wholly satisfactory for this purpose, while the present and projected types of army aeroplanes are entirely unsuited for naval use.

"The competition," Secretary Denby declared, "has given an opportunity to American aircraft designers to show what they can do toward meeting one of the problems of naval aviation, and the department is much gratified by the interest shown by the competitors."

The outstanding features of the type brought out under the competition, the secretary stated, are:

1. The ability to land on water or on the deck of an aircraft carrier.

2. The ability to take to the air from the deck of a carrier, either with the aid of a catapult or under their own power after a run along the deck.

This competition is the first step in putting into effect the "national aviation policy" agreed upon by the National Advisory Committe for Aeronautics, the army, the navy, the Post-office Department and other governmental departments concerned in aeronautical matters, as submitted to Congress by the President.

Rules governing the competition, which was open to all United States corporations and all citizens of the United States not in government employ, and specifications of the type of machine for which designs were desired, were issued about January 1, 1921. Over 100 sets were called for and 42 designs of 30 competitors were submitted for the preliminary examination of February 15.

Under the rules, only those competitors whose designs were accepted on preliminary examination are eligible to submit designs for final examination, although each competitor may present all designs which were accepted on preliminary examination. On final examination awards will be made in order of merit, the awards being of the following amounts, in the form of contracts for non-exclusive ownership of the designs and the rights to use the same in any manner desired by the department: First merit $16,000; second, $10,000; third, $5000, and fourth, $3000.

In order to avoid unnecessary expense to unsuccessful competitors, only such drawings and information as are necessary to judge whether the further development of the designs would be of advantage to the navy are required.

INDIANA CONTEST OVER THE PRIMARY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

INDIANAPOLIS, Indiana—The contest between the anti-primary forces, led by Gov. Warren T. McCray, and the pro-primary forces who are fighting to save the Indiana primary law now in danger of repeal or of being weakened by the General Assembly, was sharply drawn when the state senators opposed to any change to weaken the law called on the Governor in a body and served notice that they are against proposed changes, and that they resent the efforts of the anti-league organization to force the Assembly to weaken the law. The senators told the Governor that they desired to cooperate with him and did not desire to bring about a clash between the legislative and executive departments, but that they would not give in to dictation by the Republican organization against the primary law or by any other influence.

The Governor defended the position he has taken that the primary system involves too great expense for candidates.

MACHINISTS PROPOSE A SIX-HOUR DAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California—A six-hour day as a means of relieving the unemployment situation is being agitated in this city by the Machinists Union. It is not the intention to ask for a six-hour day as a permanent institution, but as a means for solving the problem, when the employer finds it necessary to reduce his working force. By adopting the six-hour workday in times of emergency, it is claimed, it will not be necessary to lay off the men, and it will give all employees sufficient work to enable them to support themselves and families. There is no demand for an eight-hour pay to be given for a six-hour work, but that the men be paid for the actual number of hours they are employed.

The opposition to this proposition is that such an innovation would pave the way for employers to reduce wages. This is the belief of some Labor leaders. Others contend that there is no serious unemployment situation in San Francisco requiring remedial measures at this time.

SURPLUS WAR PROPERTY SALES

Cabinet Discusses Proposed Appointment of a Commission on Work of Liquidation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —A commissioner or commission will probably be named to take over the work of liquidating property acquired during the war and held by the various departments of the government. The matter was discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, and was generally approved by all the members. It was brought up by the Secretary of Labor, whose department has some houses that it wants to dispose of. Other Cabinet officials are in a similar predicament, the Secretary of War having more than all the others put together.

It is the desire of the government to get rid of all this surplus property as soon as possible, but the process of getting rid of it is in itself a great business undertaking. Not only does the government want to get a fair price for the real estate and the materials of various kinds on hand, but they must be sold so as not to upset the market or interfere with industry or with trade.

The Secretary of War has, at the present time, an offer of $1,400,000 for some property for which he might get $2,000,000 if he held it. There should be a special person, or persons, the Secretary of War holds, to consider matters of this kind and decide what is best to be done. Members of the Cabinet have too much to do within their legitimate provinces to give the proper time and attention to disposing of all kinds of property that has come within the scope of their respective departments during the course of the war.

Such a commission as is proposed is in line with the new efficiency movement involved in the reorganization of the government.

GRINNELL COLLEGE BOND CAMPAIGN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRINNELL, Iowa—Sale of educational bonds by Grinnell College is one of three plans which trustees of the institution have adopted to provide cheaper education for Iowans and strengthen the finances of the college. A bankers' trust company of Grinnell with membership of some of the state's leading bankers will loan money to students needing assistance, and Congregational church societies in this and adjoining states will be asked to assume an endowment fund to secure scholarships for members of their community.

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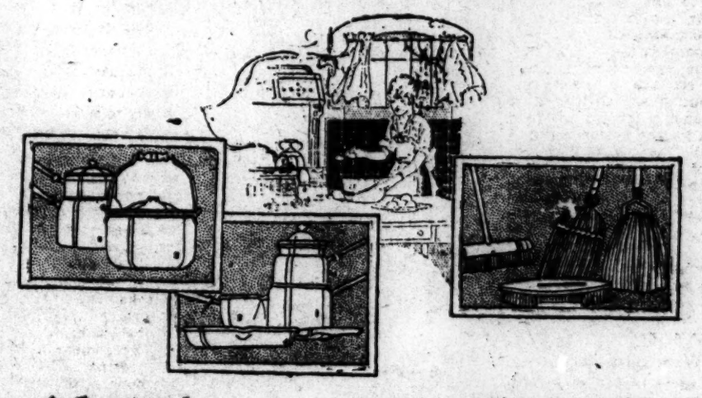

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Here, indeed, is a singular oppportunity to effect substantial savings. Each of the aluminumware articles is of excellent quality and is very specially priced during this March Sale of Housewares.

Included in These Feature Groups Are the Following:

2-qt. size double boiler, which has convenient wood handles.

5-qt. size convex kettle with cover.

10-in. size frying pan, made with cast bottom and wood handle.

6-qt. size preserving kettle, lipped.

4-qt. size lipped sauce pan, wood handles.

3-qt. convex sauce pan, with cover and wood handles.

Other Aluminumware Articles Specially Priced—

All notable for their unusual value. Omelet pans at $1.35 each. 5-lb. size round or square roasters, $1.10 each.

Kitchen Tables, Porcelain Top 26 x 41 Inches, White Enameled Base with Cutlery Drawer, $11.75.

White enameled kitchen chairs, bow-backed, $2.85.

16-oz. size string mop head at 65c.

Mop handle with good mop grip, 25c.

12-qt. size galvanized pail, priced 35c.

Brooms of good quality, four sewed, 45c.

Floor brushes made of fiber or bristle, $1.50.

Scrub brushes made of white fiber, 18c.

Feather dusters, good size and quality, 65c.

Japanese waste baskets, mahogany finish, two sizes at $1.25.

Clothes baskets of heavy willow with willow handles, family size, $2.25.

Clothes baskets, small size, $1.50.

Large size willow clothes hampers with hinged covers, side handles and wooden bottoms, $5.75.

Sixth Floor, South

EXTENSIVE NEW YORK PORT PLAN

Business Men Urge Development of Transportation Facilities and Other Changes Declared to Be of Immense Importance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Declaring that the welfare of the entire State is intimately bound up with the welfare of New York City, Gov. N. L. Miller told a delegation of New York City business men yesterday that the State could not leave "the welfare, health, happiness and comfort of the 6,000,000 residents of the city to the tender mercies of an administration from whose lack of efficiency all the residents of the city are now suffering."

The delegation urged passage of the New York-New Jersey port development program, and the Governor made clear his belief that it is the State's duty to solve New York's harbor question as well as its transit problem. The Governor said that the municipalities were the mere creatures of the states as agencies for local administration, and their justification for the exercise of power stopped at the point where they ceased to be able effectively and efficiently to handle their problems. When they ceased to be able to administer their functions in the interest of the people with reference to a given matter, they ceased to have any case whatever to support an argument for home rule.

Mayor Hylan and the board of estimate object to the port plan on the ground that it violates home rule. The New Jersey Legislature last year passed the plan, but the Governor vetoed it. Governor Miller urges its adoption by the Legislature as an indication of the desire to remove local jealousies from consideration of a question vital to all. The city administration makes the usual home rule arguments, and adds that the plan would violate the federal constitution clause which forbids states from making separate treaties, alliance or confederations.

Report of Two-State Commission

The comprehensive scheme, as worked out by the New York-New Jersey Port and Harbor Development Commission and explained in a two-volume report, a summary of which has been submitted to the legislatures of New York and New Jersey, recommends the adoption of a compact between the two states providing for the formation of a single port district and administration of it by a single port authority in order that a continuing policy may be carried out.

The commission considers the port problem primarily a railroad problem, and proposes a complete reorganization of the railroad terminal system as the most fundamental physical need.

The task of the commission, as pointed out by the Merchants Association, had been, first, the getting of the facts of the port situation; second, on the basis of analysis of these facts, the laying out of a better physical plan of organization of the port; and third, the working out of a legal plan for the accomplishment of the result.

In addition to the formation of a single port district, to be administered by a single port authority, the plan provides for construction of an automatic electric system, with many joint terminal stations in Manhattan, for the distribution and collection of general merchandise, freight and food products; also for the development of a standard belt line railroad system for all parts of the port except Manhattan, including inner or waterfront belt lines in New York and New Jersey, middle belt lines in New York and New Jersey, and an outer belt line in New Jersey; and for consolidation of railroad marine operations not eliminated by the automatic-electric and extended rail service, with separate joint railhead terminals for car-float service and lighterage.

Markets and Warehouses

In order to carry out this plan the commission recommends the construction of food receiving stations and inauguration of a system of inspection and certification at railroad joint yards which would make possible the creation of terminal markets around stations of the automatic-electric system in Manhattan and the Bronx, also wider slips and piers and more warehouse facilities on the Manhattan and other congested waterfronts; dredging of channels to every part of the port's waterfront in keeping with the volume and character of the water-borne commerce seeking to use them, and removal or modification of bridges obstructing the channels.

Other recommendations include provision for suitable highway access to every part of the port's waterfront, construction of additional terminals for the New York Barge Canal, wider installation of carefully selected freight-handling machinery, extension of bunkering facilities and fuel reserves for steamships, erection of grain elevators for joint use of New Jersey railroads and the New York Barge Canal; better facilities for handling building materials, zoning of steamship terminals by trade routes as far as practicable; establishment of free ports in the port district and the obtaining of immediate partial relief from present oppressive terminal conditions through consolidation of marine equipment and service and inauguration of voluntary, store-door delivery by an organized motor truck-medium.

Benefits of Belt Line System

The commission feels that both sides of the Hudson River would benefit greatly by the belt line system, and that with the removal of many operations from the railroad terminals in New Jersey and Staten Island, the waterfront would become well adapted to steamship piers with direct rail service. It is also believed that the belt lines connecting all trunk railroads would stimulate development on both sides of Newark Bay and make the Hackensack Meadows available for large industrial developments. The outer belt line, it is thought, beyond the present congested areas, would afford great possibilities for industrial developments with direct connection to steamship and barge canal terminals.

INDUSTRY MOVES FOR BETTER FILMS

National Association Adopts Remedial Plan and Issues List of Prohibitions — State Legislation Is Also Drafted

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York — Motion picture producers have realized for a long time that many features should be eliminated from the films but they have always been averse to the correction of such evils through censorship laws. They have been urged over and over again to abolish objectionable features themselves, but have not succeeded in doing so. Now, however, the national association of the motion picture industry has adopted resolutions to put into effect a remedial plan, and is also drafting legislation to propose for New York State.

This is the attitude of the motion picture industry toward the present wide campaign for state and local censorship, as made clear to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor by leaders of the industry yesterday.

The latest expression of the censorship campaign in this city resulted on Monday in a conference between Dr. Wilbur F. Crafts, superintendent of the International Reform Bureau of Washington, and leaders of the industry. The purpose of that meeting was to come to an agreement on eliminating the improper features on films and it was finally agreed that Dr. Crafts should hold his campaign for federal censorship in abeyance for a few weeks pending further action by the industry itself, in line with recent meetings of the industry's leaders.

At present the new plan, which contains 13 points, has been adopted by the association on a gentlemen's agreement. Each company has issued a series of "don'ts" to its motion picture directors and to all who have anything to do with the production, including scenario and continuity writers. These orders probably will be obeyed implicitly, according to a representative of one company.

"The motion picture companies are really cleaning house now," he said. "Never before has there been so great a public demand for it, so great a public interest in clean movies as today, and the producers are aware of this. And no man in the business can afford to violate the plan agreed upon."

The association records its intention to assist the authorities in the criminal prosecution of any producer, distributor or exhibitor of pictures violating the prohibitions and announces that any member wilfully refusing to carry the resolutions into effect shall be subject to expulsion from the organization and also subject to whatever penalties it may see fit to impose.

The association is opposed to federal legislation, but proposes that the New York State bill which it is to draft be introduced into other states in order that such legislation be uniform throughout the country.

ARBITRATION LAW UPHELD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—By an Appellate Court decision the state arbitration law has been upheld. All agreements to arbitrate are now valid, enforcible and irrevocable, and the old rule that arbitration agreements are invalid as against public policy is wiped out.

DEVELOPMENT OF ALASKA DISCUSSED

Cabinet Takes Up Problem of Reestablishing Prosperous Conditions — Opportunity for Settling Immigrants Is Seen

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington News Office

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia —Among the subjects discussed at the Cabinet meeting yesterday, President Harding said at the close, was that of American territorial and insular possessions, which have been somewhat neglected in recent years. This, the President sought to make clear, was no reflection on the last Administration, but was inevitable because of the concentration upon projects directly connected with the war.

In this connection Alaska was especially emphasized. With resources of enormous value, it has been steadily losing in population and in business. An effort to reestablish more prosperous conditions is to be made by this Administration. It is known that the President himself takes a very keen interest in and has been very anxious to visit that part of the country. If his official duties will permit, it is understood that he would like to take a trip to Alaska some time during the summer, but at this time nothing definite can be said about his being able to carry out that project.

Situation in Pacific

The fact is not lost sight of also that the government is actively concerned with Pacific coast matters and the interest in Alaska fits in with other developments to the westward.

What the plans are that the Cabinet discussed for the improvement of conditions in Alaska was not made public. Albert B. Cummins (R.), United States Senator from Iowa, in a conference with Albert B. Fall, Secretary of the Interior, a few days ago, urged that the government run a line of steamships to Alaska, in conjunction with the Alaska Railroad, his idea being that the trouble in Alaska is due to the heavy transportation costs which could be lessened by running steamships from San Francisco, California, Seattle, Washington, and Portland, Oregon.

It is pointed out, however, by persons familiar with conditions in that section, that it is necessary to have something to transport as well as to have the means of transportation. A railroad was built by the government at large expense and is deteriorating because there is no use for it. Colonization is not proceeding because there is so much red tape in getting homestead grants or in obtaining any of the land controlled by the government that men cannot take the risk and the time to come to Washington and to wait until their cases are acted upon. A man representing a group who have been trying since 1899 to get title to some coal land was in Washington a few days ago. They have seen the population of Nome, to which they planned to sell coal, dwindle from 30,000 to 500.

Place for Immigrants

Now that there is such a heavy influx of immigration that it is causing embarrassment in the older parts of the country there would be an opportunity to settle some of the immigrants in Alaska, where there is an abundance of good farming land, if it were not so difficult to prove that it contained no coal nor oil, or that it did not in any way conflict with the forest reserves, and if it did not all have to be passed on in Washington, which is very far away from Alaska.

"If we run government ships to Alaska," said Charles F. Curry (R.), Representative from California, "the probable result will be the ruination of the companies that have done the pioneering trade. What I think should be done is to build more tonnage for the ships we now have rather than put more ships in the business. There is a reasonable expectation that the government railway in Alaska will be completed this year. Efforts should be made to develop tonnage for it."

Mr. Curry and a number of other members of the House are planning to make a trip to Alaska this summer, but their plan is only tentative and is subject to modification, according to the length of the session.

Need of Larger Revenue

Alaska's Present Income Not Sufficient to Meet Expenditures

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

JUNEAU, Alaska—The fourth regular biennial session of the Alaska Legislature convened on March 7 at Juneau, the territorial capital, for a 60-day term. As a capitol building is still only a hope of the future (although ground has been purchased and funds have been available since 1910 for one unit of a building), temporary quarters in the Garside Building are being occupied by the lawmakers.

In the Senate are four hold-over Democrats and four newly elected Republicans, while in the House of Representatives is an entirely new delegation of four Republicans from each of the four divisions.

One matter which will require consideration is the cutting down of expenses or finding new means of revenue. The present income would not be sufficient to take care of the present volume of expenditures, but the Territory has a small surplus which became available in 1917 from accumulated forest funds, that had heretofore been in dispute.

An income tax and tax on personal and real property have been mentioned. The former would probably be an unpopular method of raising revenue, as many of the residents are now paying a federal income tax. So far, the revenues of the Territory have been derived from license money, and the disposition of the Legislature in the past has been to keep these licenses as low as possible so as to encourage industrial development.

Under the Organic Act, creating the Legislative Assembly, it is provided that taxes shall not be levied in excess of 1 per cent. There is now no county organization in Alaska, and if the Legislature should decide to pass a law taxing property, real and personal, it would be necessary to create the machinery with which to assess, equalize, levy and collect such taxes. This would be very expensive in a country so extensive in area and sparsely populated.

The Legislature will probably memorialize Congress, asking that the powers of the former be extended so that more matters can be attended to in the Territory instead of being under the supervision of the federal departments at Washington.

OPTIMISTIC VIEW OF THE COAL SITUATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—"The coal situation will adjust itself without government control," it was declared by George H. Cushing of Washington, District of Columbia, managing director of the American Wholesale Coal Association, addressing the members of the Chicago Association of Commerce.

"Dealers have been offered high prices during the war when coal was scarce," he said, "but the demand has slackened and our supply can well take care of it. There is no need now to worry about a shortage of coal, as we have coal going begging on our hands.

"We have 4,000,000,000,000 tons of coal under our soil," he continued, "half of which will supply this country and support our export trade for at least 3000 years. Existing bituminous mines can produce 988,000,000 tons per year, whereas the production in 1920 was but 557,000,000 tons."

REVIVAL OF TRADE BY BARTER OPPOSED

Commerce Under Recognized Conditions and Laws of Finance and Economics Only Means, Says H. G. Selfridge

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Barter as a means of helping the world to reestablish its economic stability would probably not be generally successful, in the opinion of H. Gordon Selfridge, who as head of Selfridge & Co. of London, is one of the world's merchant leaders. Although Mr. Selfridge sees the reasons why barter is being considered, he thinks that the predominance of argument is against any general revival of that primitive method of trading.

When seen by a representative of The Christian Science Monitor Mr. Selfridge said that he was not an expert on the subject of general world trade, so far as barter might be concerned, but he could speak from the standpoint of merchandise. His experience in that line would prove to him that barter might be successful in so far as it obtained only staples in exchange for what the seller has to dispose of; but that beyond that the system was impracticable.

Even if restricted to exchange of staples, he said, the handicap of a most uncertain staple market throughout the world must be met and overcome if barter were to succeed as a stop-gap in the present world trade hiatus.

Revival of Trade as Need

Mr. Selfridge believed that the only thing which would bring the European nations back from the verge of bankruptcy was revival of trade under recognized conditions and laws of finance and economics. The center of this whole problem was Germany. She was being asked to pay large reparations, and the only way she could be expected to pay them, having no gold, would be to get down to work. This meant manufacture, and the disposal in the world markets of the goods manufactured.

Germany, of course, was eager to obtain raw materials. Those materials might be provided for her by the allied countries, and returned to those countries in the shape of the manufactured article. This would tend to bring down prices, for instance, of merchandise, but Mr. Selfridge expressed no opposition to the method for that reason.

Indeed, he seemed to be quite in favor of reviving German trade, believing that it was inevitable that Germany should again become a strong industrial nation. This was not, he recognized, a popular view, and it would even be necessary to wait until public opinion had receded further from the intense feeling engendered by the war before any considerable progress could be made in providing raw materials to Germany and receiving in return the manufactured goods.

The Reparations Paradox

But that this must come was clearly Mr. Selfridge's conviction. He saw the position of England in the reparations matter as a most vital and difficult one. Others were demanding the last farthing from Germany and England could not oppose them. This demand presented a curious paradox: in one breath it insisted that Germany must pay to the hilt; in the next it insisted as firmly that Germany must not be allowed to regain her feet industrially. And yet the two things were inseparable. If Germany paid she must work. If she worked she would gradually become strong industrially again.

Mr. Selfridge said that although the Germans had been soundly whipped and deservingly so, his agents in Germany had met many Germans who insisted that they had not lost the war in a military sense; they were not "licked."

Mr. Selfridge seemed to like the plan of extending long term credits to nations unable to purchase goods with gold much better than the barter plan. But those credits, he pointed out, must be backed by strong security. This would require an intimate knowledge of the international situation. He cited the fact that a year and a half ago he and his bankers had decided not to extend large credits to Poland, under an arrangement by which Poland would expect the privilege of renewal after two years. Rejection of the plan was caused by doubt as to Poland's security. Such considerations entered vitally into any plan to extend long term credits.

DAYLIGHT SAVING FOR NEW YORK CITY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The Board of Aldermen has adopted an ordinance making daylight saving effective in this city from the last Sunday in April to the last in September.

Pennsylvania House Defeats Plan

HARRISBURG, Pennsylvania — The daylight saving bill has been defeated by the lower house of the Pennsylvania Legislature, 102 to 56.

LAW LIMITS MOTORS

CONCORD, New Hampshire — The state Senate yesterday passed and sent to the Governor a bill already passed by the House, giving the motor vehicle commissioner authority to limit the tonnage of motor trucks on state roads. It was said that overloaded trucks were rapidly ruining the improved highways of the State.

INCREASE OF RAIL RATES OPPOSED

Commercial and Industrial Sentiment Aroused Against Added Charge Sought by the Railroads in New England

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Increase of 10 per cent in the freight and passenger rates charged by the New England railroads, an expedient which has been proposed to the committee of Governors by the railroad executives as the only way out of the present financial situation, has aroused considerable opposition on the part of commercial and manufacturing organizations which have been struggling with the transportation situation as it already exists. The general sentiment of these groups is echoed in resolutions drawn up by the traffic committee of the New England Association of Purchasing Agents, and adopted unanimously at a meeting of the association. A public hearing was held yesterday by the special committee of five appointed by the Governor to inquire into the alleged emergency and consider steps necessary to meet it.

The resolution points out that the rate increase allowed by the Interstate Commerce Commission on August 26, 1920, granted the New England roads between 10 and 15 per cent more than other lines. This was done to assure a dividend yield, and was based on the assumption that private operation would mean an increase in the efficiency of the roads. But, the resolution says, "for reasons which are not entirely clear to the lay mind, the expected results did not follow." Still further increase, it is pointed out, would mean that the shippers of New England have to pay approximately 25 per cent more for service than other sections of the country. In fact, it is urged, in view of the reduced value of merchandise and falling wages, the rates should be decreased rather than increased.

"Nevertheless," the resolution goes on, "we realize that reduction in rates is impossible except they be made possible by reform in the so-called working conditions, to restore them essentially to the conditions that existed four to five years ago, and a return to these conditions should also be accompanied by a substantial decrease in the pay of the railroad employees. We believe that all railroad labor should be amply paid for the service which it renders, but the present conditions are unreasonable and ruinous to the railroads and New England industry, and should be reformed. The readjustment of wages and working conditions ought to be considered together."

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SOME FACTORS IN AUSTRIA'S PLIGHT

Country Should Be Helped to Work Out Her Own Salvation and Not Maintained by Allies Till Germany Swallows Her

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIENNA, Austria — Among the outstanding problems of importance which Europe is called upon to solve, that of Austria rightly occupies a prominent place. The tragic situation of the country and its inhabitants appeals to the sentimental instinct, while diplomacy cannot ignore the possibilities of ultimate union with Germany and the subsequent resurrection of the Mittel Europa scheme, with Hungary and Bulgaria once more as accomplices. Nor can it be suggested that consideration of the menace—for menace it is—is being neglected. It was discussed at the recent allied conference in Paris, and on the occasion of Dr. Benes' mission to Rome, and it will be discussed again at the forthcoming conference of the "succession" states at Porto Roso.

The problem in itself is an inevitable consequence of the liberation of the central European nationalities. The old Hapsburg Empire was a corrupt organization, and under it Austria, and particularly Vienna, existed at the expense of the other provinces and grew fat upon their labors. The capital, indeed, lived luxuriously, and it was principally the Tzechs and Jugo-Slavs who paid—a fact which cannot logically be overlooked. Today the Tzechs and Jugo-Slavs are free to work for themselves, and the result is at once striking and significant: with them, rapid recovery and a substantial measure of progress; with Austria, impoverishment and bankruptcy.

Misfortunes of Vienna

In Vienna thousands of pensioned bureaucrats and officers of the old régime—delightful people whose personal charm made a marked appeal—are slowly starving. One pities them instinctively, and it is not surprising that they are the object of widespread sympathy, but it is illogical to expect the liberated Slavs and Rumanians to rend their hearts at the discomfiture of their aforetime taskmasters, and politically unsound to cast all the blame upon the "succession" states. The misfortunes of Vienna are a product of the world war, and, in a certain definite measure, the fruits of victory. The Hapsburg monarchy fell to pieces because the Allies won; and because the Allies won, Austria is in extremes.

Victory—the victory of a doctrine as well as of arms—was the direct cause of Austria's present plight. It was inevitable. But it may be questioned whether the Austrians themselves have made the best of it. Whether because of a lethargic temperament or because they have become incurable parasites, there has been no manifest tendency to work together for the common weal. In the towns they wave red flags, vote themselves holidays, at full pay, and, instead of working to improve the currency, demand wages to meet its continual inflation. In the country, the peasants, having themselves sufficient to eat, are content and indisposed to feed "the red fellows in the towns." Government is defied; everybody follows his own inclination. The Austrian state manages to find grants, insufficient though they be to maintain a decent level of life, for a host of idle officials and former officers, the while the land lacks labor, and, according to President Hainisch himself, is only about half cultivated.

Need of Self-Help

The visitor to Austria, as he travels through the land, fails to understand why the state cannot be made self-supporting, and he is inclined to agree with President Hainisch that, under intensive labor, the yield of corn could be increased by 30 per cent and the milk production doubled. And he feels further, that if the country insists on starving the towns, there is something rotten in the Socialist administration, and that more efficient government should precede a bolstering up by allied capital. For, after all, until people will help themselves, it is absurd for outsiders to try their prentice hand. Doles and credits, unaccompanied by a disposition on the part of the recipients to employ them for the restoration of industry and a normal economic activity, will not solve Austria's problem, and, unless a striking change sets in, there is an obvious danger that the Allies may sink 50,000,000 to the ultimate benefit of Germany.

At bottom, the only salvation for Austria, as for every other country (except, apparently, Russia) lies in work. No one will suggest that she is overblessed with natural resources at present; but there is a danger that we may go to the other extreme.

Not Economically Hopeless

The economic situation of Austria is by no means so hopeless as would appear on the surface. The "Arbeiter-zeitung" of January 9 published an important article by Professor Ballod, a prominent German agriculturist, which is worthy of very close attention. Dr. Hainisch, as we have already remarked, declared (in his book, "Die Zukunft der Deutschoesterreicher") that the supply of corn and milk could be increased 30 per cent and 50 per cent respectively. It is also said that a superabundance of nitrogenous manures could be obtained by the employment of the water power of the Alpine regions, which territories also contain rich deposits of phosphates. According to this authority, again, there are 100,000 hectares of fertile land around Vienna which, by the rational application of easily obtained manures, could supply sufficient corn, potatoes and sugar to maintain Vienna. And he adds that, if Lake Neusiedl was drained (at a cost of only 10,000,000) about 33,000 hectares of fruitful soil would thereby be obtained.

Why, then, are these opportunities ignored? Dr. Hainisch says that the Austrians are backward in agriculture; Professor Ballod declares, on his part, that the farmer will have nothing to do with improved methods because his present methods are sufficient to maintain him and he is not concerned with anything beyond that.

And, as in agriculture, so in industry. An employer (an Austrian) whose manufactures are renowned throughout the world and who employs 200 men in Austria, informed the writer that, despite enormously increased wages, his employees only did one-third of the average work of prewar days, and that during one year he had paid 200,000 crowns for holidays voted by the employees. Thanks to these circumstances his export trade—and before the war 90 per cent of his produce went abroad—had ceased, and he was closing down his Austrian plant in consequence. Austria, again, has large iron deposits lying undeveloped, not only for lack of coal, but because water power is insufficiently employed.

Coal Situation

The coal difficulty is, of course, a very real obstacle to industrial development, and it has been used, largely unjustly, as an argument intended to prove that Tzecho-Slovakia is deliberately ruining Austria. It is, therefore, interesting to note that a German paper, the "Prager Tagblatt" (the Bohemian Germans are not averse to Tzecho-Slovak independence but are naturally opposed to the present Tzecho-Slovak Government), has come forward to set this matter in its correct perspective. In its issue of January 23 it says:

"The truth is that Vienna never used to obtain Bohemian or Moravian coal in any appreciable quantity; its supplies have been derived mainly from the Prussian and Upper Silesian coal fields. . . . Tzecho-Slovakia is obliged by the entente, in spite of its own distress and the fact that so many industrial concerns are at a standstill, to supply Austria and Hungary with 1000 tons of the highest grade coal daily at the current home prices, which amount to one-third of the prices in the world market." Incidentally, the paper adds that this arrangement as to price has penalized Tzecho-Slovakia to the extent of 300,000,000 crowns during the past year.

What Vienna Might Do

While there should be no desire to overemphasize Austria's own shortcomings, it would be misleading to ignore them. Similarly, just as Austria's critical condition must be admitted, no useful purpose can be served by attributing the responsibility to Tzecho-Slovakia and Jugo-Slavia. Nor will the theoretical discussion of a Danubian confederation help matters. It is opposed by all the interested states who fought in the allied cause, for reasons political, economic, historical and sentimental. They see that the Germans and the Magyars would immediately strive to regain their old supremacy and that all the old animosities and rivalries would be revived. They fear that Vienna would plot to become the capital of the confederation and absorb once more the life and activity of the converging states, which would lose their economic and ultimately their political independence.

A Danubian federation would certainly be useful to Australia and Hungary; but the other former members of the dual monarchy are of the opinion that they would obtain no benefit from it themselves. President Masaryk has put it that they are "too well satisfied with the freedom they have at length obtained to think of resuming their chains."

In the face of such definite and comprehensible opposition from the interested parties, the idea of a Danubian federation as outlined by its sponsors may be dismissed as impracticable. But that does not exclude the possible organization of free economic cooperation as envisaged by the "little entente." This is a burning necessity, and the outcome of the Porto Roso conference, at which it will be a momentous topic of discussion, will be awaited with impatience by all who desire to see the peace of Central Europe set on a much firmer basis than exists at present.

If the Austrians will enter such a union, and at the same time jettison the idea that the Allies are bound to maintain them in order to stave off worse disaster, the future should present a more hopeful aspect. Austria must certainly be helped, but helped rather to work out her own salvation than maintained in indolent beggary by international charity until such time as she is swallowed up by the enterprising Teuton.

WARRENTON LEADS IN CITY-OWNED PLANTS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARRENTON, North Carolina—With fewer than 1000 residents and with only a four-mile road affording rail connection with the outside world, Warrenton leads, perhaps, all other towns in the United States in municipally owned plants. Warrenton owns and manages its water-works plant, electric plant, and its ice plant. The town also owns its opera house and the four-mile railroad, which connects the town with the Seaboard Air Line Railway at Warren Plains. Warrenton is now building a $140,000 hotel, which will be paid for by a bond issue. "We have made a profit on all our ventures except the opera house, and our loss is not great on that," declared Tasker H. Polk, member of the Town Council. Warrenton is one of the oldest towns in North Carolina.

LOOKING BACK AT THE DATIST POLICY

Spain Has Had Greater Statesmen but Hardly Any More Politically Astute or Resolute to Carry His Ideas Through

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MADRID, Spain—Never did the remarkable and famous optimism of the former Premier, Mr. Dato, shine more splendidly than lately. For he had been optimistic and blandly discussing his governmental plans for months ahead when any other political leader in his situation would have been consumed with anxiety and doubt. It hardly affected the situation and its values that some of this optimism was undoubtedly, inevitably pretended. Even Mr. Dato could see and recognize some extremely formidable facts, and with all his political agility he knew that, after all, there was a limit to his possibilities in certain situations. But he was right to believe that a display of confidence begets confidence and certainty in others, and so everybody marveled at Mr. Dato and wondered how he did it, but began to believe that he might go on doing it for some time longer. Spain has had greater statesmen, but hardly any more politically astute, more daring in taking advantage of occasion and circumstance, more resolute to carry through his own ideas at any cost and to keep a smile on his countenance all the time. Edward Dato was a very remarkable man, and he was enjoying his existence as Premier thoroughly.

Only a few weeks ago the rumor ran that he had resigned and all his ministry with him, and that once again the "total crisis" as it is called had been provoked. The numbers of the different parties in the new Parliament had just been issued, and they made out the Datists to be in an even less satisfactory position than it was thought they would be, while at the same time some most troublesome questions were arising. The rumor of the resignation obtained credence in many quarters and was telegraphed home and abroad, while some of the newspapers devoted themselves to the task of considering the possibilities and constitution of a ministry of concentration.

A False Rumor

However the rumor was not true; Mr. Dato had not resigned, nor, so far as is known, even thought of so doing. Instead of that people marveled to see that, following upon the visit of the King and Queen of the Belgians, when Parliament and as much of government as possible was suspended, the ministry appeared afterward as lively as ever. One of the papers remarked that Mr. Dato came forward smiling again like a new phœnix from its cinders; the government which some thought they would see no more appeared robust after the banqueting and festivals with the Belgian royalties. Mr. Dato had the assembled journalists around him when he expanded in his most optimistic vein, expressing his astonishment that anyone should believe his government in danger in that bland manner which was so characteristic and so splendidly done.

Remember that Mr. Dato had conducted this performance on the very eve of resignation and with the determination already made. "I see," he said, "that some of the newspapers are speaking of 'future crises,' of trying internal situations and of other difficulties of that class. Nothing could be more opposed to the reality of facts and circumstances. I do not think that the situation could be brighter or clearer than it is. Everything has happened before the eyes of everybody, and nothing could have been more public and better known than all that happened in the last crisis. We are preparing a legislative program, consisting chiefly of bills in connection with public works, labor and law. Some of them will be introduced in the Senate which is already fully constituted, while some of the elections to the Congreso have still to be verified on new elections made, and so we shall be getting on with our work."

His Optimism

This statement, for its optimism and serenity, caused much astonishment. Mr. Dato, though he had not got a working majority, such as he had said was quite indispensable to his government, could not see a single cloud on the horizon, but was going to bring into port a great cargo of parliamentary bills!

A few days after the reopening of Parliament and when discussing future plans, he referred at last to the railway tariff question which, supreme in importance as it is, has been pushed to the back of people's memories of late, with all the many difficult and exciting problems that have been occupying attention. He said that the railway business would be brought up in the Senate at an early date, and that it was now being closely considered by the Ministry of Public Works though the final scheme had not been brought before the Cabinet. "There is no doubt," said Mr. Dato, "that everything will be settled as best suits the public interests, since in this matter, as in all other public questions, the government is inspired with the utmost desire for concord." Again, when asked if there was not another "crisis" in the air, Mr. Dato said, "We have just settled one crisis and we are not going to enter into another."

One of the Conservative papers, the popular "A. B. C.," recently contained some comments on the situation of the Premier which were obviously of a satirical character but which were reproduced in the "Epoca," the Datist organ, as if they were meant most seriously, saying that impartial opinion did justice to Mr. Dato and gave proper praise to the work of a ministry that was doing its utmost for public tranquillity and other good causes.

Mr. Dato and Terrorism

"A. B. C." said that to a government presided over by Mr. Dato was due the neutrality during the European war which "saved Spain from dishonor and ruin," that to a government also presided over by Mr. Dato was due the extirpation of terrorism in Barcelona, Saragossa, Valencia and Seville, an extirpation that was praised by everybody except such as called themselves the friends of the workers, whom they offended by confusing with the assassins; and again to a government presided over by Mr. Dato Spain owed her liberty of commerce, an effective defense against the profiteers in food and primary materials for important industries. How Spain "escaped dishonor and ruin" through her neutrality was not clear at all, while terrorism was never more rampant and the liberty of commerce is a phrase not clearly understood in the circumstances. But the Datists so persistently claimed all the virtues and successes arising from them that some were almost persuaded at times to take them at their own valuation.

On the whole the government came out much better than was expected from the debate in the Congreso upon the serious terrorist events at Barcelona, of which a fresh crop had just been produced. The debate initiated by the Socialist, Mr. Besteiro, was rather feared by the government. The Liberals, however, gave substantial support to the conduct and general scheme pursued by the Governor of Barcelona, Mr. Alba, Mr. Villaneuva, the Count de Romanones, Melquiades Alvarez and the Regionalist leader, Mr. Cambo, considering that a strong anti-terrorist policy, such as Martinez Anido was conducting, was essential.

Socialist Protests

Melquiades Alvarez called for the immediate operation of the law of associations so that as soon as possible the syndicates should be brought within the jurisdiction of the law and not held outside it as at present, expressing the view that these syndicates are an absolutely necessary institution to enable the workers to make their demands known. He also protested against what he called the abusive prolongation of the suspension of the constitutional guarantees, and remarked that in a period of almost two years five governments had succeeded each other without giving any attention to the establishment of individual liberty.

Some of the Socialists protested against allegations to the effect that Socialist deputies had been instigators of the terrorist movement. Before the debate ended there were some lively altercations between deputies of the extreme Left and the ministerialists, and finally the Minister of the Interior said that the government would submit the social problem in its entirety to Parliament, so that the latter could either modify the existing laws or make new ones.

ARMS PROHIBITED IN DAMASCUS

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BEIRUT, Syria — The president of the mission has advised the Governor-General that to bear arms is absolutely prohibited within the interior of Damascus. Druses coming armed from the Hauran must hand over their arms to the police at the entry of the town and take them again on their return.

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DIVISION IN RANKS OF BRITISH LABOR

Section of Rank and File Demands More Robust Doctrines Than Are Officially Enunciated by Orthodox Labor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The rumors as to a possible general election in Great Britain have had the very natural effect of focusing attention upon the possible alternatives to the present Coalition government, with the result that prominence has been given to a serious factor which may militate against the success of the chief opposition party. Although the strength of Labor in the House of Commons is extremely diminutive, it must not be forgotten that on the basis of its total votes at the general election of 1918, it was entitled to a representation almost three times as great. And since that time it has shown a largely increased poll at by-elections. This being so it is a matter of national importance to examine its prospects and its morale as a fighting unit. When this is done it will be seen that there exists within the movement lack of unity which may possibly prove inimical to its success.

Without adopting the phraseology of the opponents of Labor and labeling its advanced wing "extremists" and so on, it is quite plain that there is a section of the movement which criticizes the official leaders in the same way, and on much the same grounds as the leaders criticize the government. Take, for instance, the unemployed problem. At first glance this would appear to be a menace to the Coalition and a weapon in the hands of Labor, considered from the standpoint of party politics. As a matter of actual fact unemployment is bringing embarrassments to the Labor Party quite as awkward as the difficulties it presents to the government.

Meeting Interrupted

It will be remembered that at a recent Labor conference an interrupter was forcibly compelled to resume his seat by Arthur Henderson, the leader of the party, but at the same time his discontent with the official attitude to this difficult question was shared by many delegates. More recently still a Labor meeting at Camberwell, London, at which Mr. Clynes, one of the most influential men in the party and formerly a member of the government, was the chief speaker—was broken up by the opposition of a large element which declared their adherence to a more robust set of doctrines than are officially enunciated by the orthodox spokesmen of Labor. At this meeting Mr. Clynes was taunted with being a Privy Councilor, was called a "traitor" and was interrupted with cries of "We want revolution," and the singing of "The Red Flag." Not only was Mr. Clynes prevented from delivering his speech but such well-known workers for Labor as J. J. Mallon of the "Anti-sweating League," and C. G. Ammon, were also refused a hearing.

This cleavage is showing itself on the industrial side as well as the political. Since the settlement of the coal strike in November last an agitation has been carried on among the miners in Yorkshire with the avowed object of undermining the influence of the Yorkshire Miners Association. The agitation has been carried on by advanced thinkers among the younger men in the miners unions, especially from South Wales. The doctrine preached by these "missionaries" is that the form of trade unions which devotes its energies to the improvement of the wages and working conditions of its members is out of date and reactionary, and should give way to a movement for taking over the mining industry and carrying it on in the interest of the workers. The attack has been serious enough to merit the attention of the Yorkshire Miners Association and Herbert Smith, their president, has been addressing meetings to counteract this propaganda.

Amalgamations Blamed

It has been advanced as a reason for the power which the revolutionary minority exercises in the Labor movement that many amalgamations of unions have taken place in late years. In the old days of small associations the members were acquainted with one another, and the secretary knew not merely his committee but the rank and file by which the committee was elected. Now the unions are vast organizations and the power of the individual voter has become almost negligible. The active medium capture the "caucus" and so run the unions. However that may be, it is a fact not without significance that organized movements in opposition to the advanced wing are coming into existence, and these moderate sections are even carrying the war into their opponents' camp and are claiming exemption from the political levy. Division is here indicated of a very definite character.

The journalism of the Labor movement reflects the cleavage very plainly. To take one instance only, namely, a review of J. H. Thomas' book "When Labor Rules" in the advanced monthly "The Plebs." There can be no comradeship or community of purpose between such men as Mr. Thomas and writers who say "Mr. Thomas, therefore, sets himself the impossible task of trying to reconcile the irreconcilable. He embarks on the fatuous adventure of harmonizing the rule of Labor with the exploitation of Labor. . . . Of a theoretical conception of the most elementary principles of Socialist criticism, he has not the slightest inkling." Further on we read, "Mr. Thomas is not an 'extremist' except in ignorance and arrogance." The question is asked, "Why is it that he is the general secretary of a trade union of railwaymen and not of a trade union of railway shareholders?"

It is quite possible that Labor may purge itself of elements of the character here described, and it may be that their numbers are not so significant as their activities. But unless this proves to be the case it is obvious that the division which existed between the Liberals and Conservatives, before they coalesced, was negligible, compared with the gulf that exists between the "right" and "left" sections of Labor.

POSITION IN JUTE INDUSTRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DUNDEE, Scotland—The Dundee spinners and manufacturers have asked the Minister of Labor to withdraw the jute trade from the operation of the Trades Act so that the employers and workers would be able to take immediate steps to come to an agreement to adjust wages to an emergency that has arisen. Unless this is done, the employers state that they will be compelled to close down their works indefinitely. Over 30,000 workers are affected.

PROSPERITY OF IRISH BANKS CONTINUES

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

DUBLIN, Ireland — The January half-yearly reports of the principal Irish banks indicate continued prosperity for them, and announce for their depositors dividends ranging from 12½ per cent to 20 per cent, but this by no means represents a corresponding state of prosperity in the country.

In its report the council of the Dublin Chamber of Commerce expresses regret at the terrible conditions existing and the continuance of murder and assassination followed by reprisals which have involved the loss of many million pounds sterling. In consequence, trade which had been good was now bad. The council's report states: "The Irish merchant was prevented from carrying adequate stocks for the proper conduct of his trade, not knowing the minute the business, which has taken him so many years to build up, may be destroyed, and the result is widespread ruin."

The council adopted a resolution condemning both crimes and reprisals and appealed to Irishmen to use every effort to prevent such outrages. It stated that no improvement had taken place in the political situation. It referred to the fact that while few policemen were killed in Dublin, about 600 casualties among auxiliaries, police and soldiers were reported from the rest of the country in 1920. It was hoped that the extensive pilfering of goods in transit would now be stopped at the port, as the Dublin Metropolitan Police were recently permitted to resume night duty.

FINNISH TRADE WITH RUSSIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HELSINGFORS, Finland—With regard to the resumption of trade between Finland and Soviet Russia, the central Finnish Chamber of Commerce and the different industrial and trade organizations are about to establish a central organization, which will have to register and sanction all commercial agreements between Russian authorities and Finnish commercial and industrial concerns. The sanction is also to state that the deal refers to goods which may be exported to Russia. At the registration of the agreements in question, the due authority of the Russian commercial commissioners to conclude such agreements has to be tested, and it has to be ascertained that no outsider acts or attempts to act as representatives for the Russian interests. The organization will further control whether payment is being made in legitimate moneys, and what has to be arranged when a transaction cannot be completed. On the other hand the idea has been discarded that the central organization should finance the Finnish trade with Russia. Subject to these restrictions, every Finnish citizen should be at liberty to trade with Russia.

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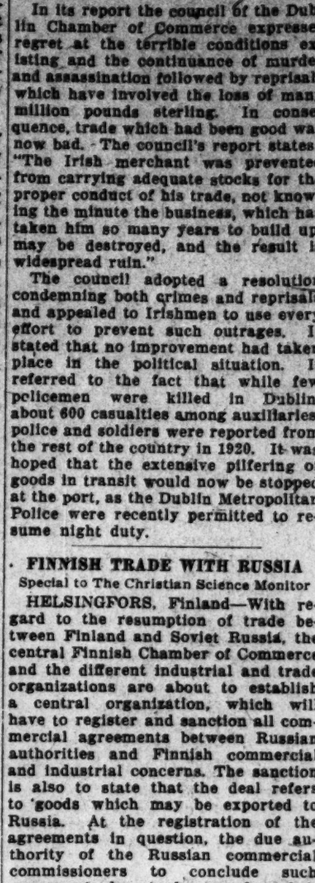

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LEAGUE'S REFUSAL TO ADMIT ESTHONIA

Much Disappointment Caused, and Intrigues of Russian Political Refugees Are Suspected Both in Latvia and Esthonia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REVAL, Esthonia—The first Esthonian Parliament, the state Assembly, provided for in the Constitution of the Esthonian Republic, which has now been in operation since December 21, 1920, opened on January 4. When the almost superhuman efforts of the Esthonians succeeded in organizing the internal affairs of the state, passing laws and working out the Constitution, the question arose as to the attitude of the League of Nations toward Esthonia's request for admission to the League.

On April 19, 1920, the Republic of Esthonia sent through its diplomatic representative in London a request for the admission of Esthonia as a member of the League of Nations. In this request Esthonia gave the assurance that she had "given every guarantee of her sincere intention to observe the international obligations" and that she was prepared to "accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces, and armaments, as also other obligations indicated in the Covenant of the League of Nations signed at Versailles on June 28, 1919, which may later be imposed on the members by the League of Nations."

Ready to Give Guarantees

In a document dated June 7, 1920, signed by the Prime Minister of the republic and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, this request was confirmed, the document stating that "The Republic of Esthonia, which is a fully self-governing state, is prepared to give every guarantee required by the League of Nations, as a pledge of its sincere intention to observe its international obligations and to accept such regulations as may be prescribed by the League in regard to its military, naval and air forces and armaments."

The fifth committee to the Assembly submitted a report on the application of the Republic of Esthonia for admission to the League of Nations dated December 10, 1920, recommending that the Assembly should inform the Government of Esthonia (a) "That its request for admission has been examined with sympathy, but that the circumstances are such as to preclude the Assembly from arriving at a definite decision" and (b) "That, pending the subsequent decisions of the Assembly, this state may participate in such technical organizations of the League as are of general interest."

It would appear that the request for admission to the League was found to be in order and the reason given by the chairman of the fifth committee of the Assembly of the League of Nations, Mr. Octavio, the Brazilian delegate, was the general conditions prevailing at the time the request was considered. In the discussion which followed, Dr. Restrepo, Columbian delegate, stated that there were no reasons of law militating against Esthonia's admission and the report of the committee itself showed that the various conditions laid down in the Covenant had been complied with.

De Jure Recognition

Mr. Chagas, the Portuguese delegate, however, stated that one reason for rejecting the request for admission was the question of de jure recognition. The question as to whether de jure recognition is an essential condition for admission to the League of Nations had been submitted to jurists for consideration, but their opinion was divided on the subject. As far as Esthonia is concerned, however, the question was disposed of by the decision of the Supreme Council of the Allied Conference at their meeting on January 26, to grant de jure recognition to Esthonia and Latvia.

The fact that Esthonia had led a separate life from that of Russia, that Russia herself did not consider Esthonia a part of Russia, and that two years ago Esthonia succeeded in freeing herself from Russian troops and the German landwehr, and afterward defended herself for 14 months against the invading forces of Russia, was some indication of the high level of Esthonian culture and the affection for their country and love of liberty expressed by the Esthonians. In creating a new and well-organized state under difficult conditions, it is not too much to say that Esthonia contributed a great deal toward the peace of Europe, and that the recognition of Esthonia by the Allied Conference in Paris will facilitate her task of obtaining admission to the League of Nations.

The refusal of the League of Nations to recognize and admit Esthonia and Latvia caused much disappointment in the leading circles of these countries. The reasons of this decision were interpreted in different ways: many were prone to suspect intrigues of the Russian political refugees, who are naturally opposed to a final dismemberment of Russia, and adroitly used for their purposes the concentration of Bolshevist troops near the Esthonian frontier, which threatened to involve the League in a potential war between Esthonia and the Bolsheviki. Others averred that the attitude of the League had been influenced by neutral states with pro-German sympathies, and more particularly Sweden, as a consequence of the hostility to Germany and the populations of German origin manifested by Esthonia and Latvia in their internal and external policy.

Italy's Favorable Vote

Whatever the real motives of the League of Nations may have been, it is obvious at present that neither from this quarter nor from any of the great powers active help can be expected in case of an armed conflict between Soviet Russia and the border states which bar its access to the open sea. In view of this circumstance the negotiations for the purpose of concluding a defensive alliance of the border states have been renewed and are being actively carried on in Riga, the weekly meeting being attended also by the representatives of Poland and Finland. By special desire of the Esthonian and Latvian governments, the Italian Minister was requested to take part in the negotiations, this deference to Italy being due to the fact that among all the great powers only Italy had voted in favor of admitting the new Baltic republics to the League of Nations.

The danger of an aggression from the Eastern neighbor, though always possible and real, is, however, at the present moment less serious than the problem of the economical difficulties in the interior. At first sight the local conditions do not strike the observer as abnormal. There is no scarcity of any necessaries. All restrictions concerning imports having been abolished a few months ago, there is an abundance of all kinds of imported goods. But when the existing prices are compared, it is easily seen that the economic conditions are far from normal.

Though Esthonia is an agricultural country, rye imported from Sweden is cheaper than the local product and rice is sold at about the same figure as barley groats of Esthonian origin; imported coal is scarcely more expensive than wood, which constitutes the main item of local production. All kinds of colonial goods can be had, and last December even lemons appeared again on the market, but at the price of 40-75 Esthonian marks apiece; sugar has not been rationed since the end of 1920 and is sold at 50-55 Esthonian marks the pound (£1 equals 1365 Esthonian marks).

Government Interference

It seems certain that improved conditions in the world's markets would influence also the prices prevailing in the Baltic states if the government refrained from interfering in the interests of the Exchequer. Unfortunately, having abolished the restrictions on import and commerce, the Esthonian Government endeavors to compensate itself by a stream of taxation which cannot fail to maintain the existing inflated prices. The situation is aggravated by the fact that the amount of duties is continually altered; this compels the merchant to safeguard his interests by selling all goods at an excessive profit and leads to gambling and profiteering. Agencies for import and export spring up like mushrooms after the rain, huge fortunes are made while the goods pass from hand to hand, and the consumer has to pay exorbitant prices.

Very much the same conditions obtain in Latvia. As in Esthonia the radical agrarian reform and ruthless taxation and interference in financial and commercial transactions have resulted in an appalling decrease of production with subsequent disvaluation of the local currency. A panacea to this economic problem according to local politicians can be found only in trade with Soviet Russia, the transit of goods to and from the west being expected to fill the purses of the local population.

A Tempting Prospect

However tempting this prospect may seem the possibility of a permanent organized transit belongs to the realm of the distant future, while the crisis caused by the wholesale nationalization of all large estates is a very serious problem of the present. All protests of the owners of the confiscated estates having been of no avail, they have now submitted a collective appeal to the League of Nations in Geneva. This step naturally has raised the indignation of the responsible political circles in Riga, but is not likely to yield any satisfactory practical result seeing that the League of Nations possesses neither the moral authority nor the material means to exercise an effective influence on the Latvian Government.

In Esthonia, the negotiations started on the turn of the year between the leading parties of the new Parliament on the same crucial subject have not yet been crowned with success. The Union of the Agriculturists stands firmly for the holding of private property and insists on the protection of racial minorities and religious creeds, while the workmen's party, whose cooperation is indispensable for the formation of a workable coalition, seems unwilling to adopt a conciliatory policy which is certain to incur the disapproval of the Socialistic factions. It is, nevertheless, generally believed that a compromise will eventually be found and Mr. Paets, Esthonia's most popular statesman, who has undertaken to form the new Cabinet, seems the only person likely to succeed in conciliating the interests of the two parties.

COOPERATION AIDS FARMING IN BRITAIN

Nearly One-Third of Farmers in England and Wales Belong to Societies — Almost Every Branch of Agriculture Handled

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Throughout agricultural circles, the present period of reconstruction is recognized to be one of outstanding importance. Everyone connected with the farming industry in Great Britain is anxious to see that a sound foundation is now laid from which true progress can be made in the future. The subject has naturally aroused a widespread discussion; but it is generally recognized that the main avenues for improvement lie in better practical farming, in developing agricultural education, in establishing a better understanding between farmers and the Ministry of Agriculture, and in more economical methods of marketing and distribution.

The last item calling for improvement—namely, the methods of marketing and distribution—is of especial interest not only to agriculturists but to the general public. Moreover, it is perhaps this phase of reconstruction, which although calling loudly for reform, has received less attention than the other matters referred to. In this connection, it is felt that the rapid development of agricultural cooperation during recent years is of the greatest importance. At all events it appears evident that a wider adoption of cooperative methods in agriculture will go far toward reducing the retail price now paid by the public for agricultural produce.

Practical Utility Proved

The early history of the cooperative movement in agriculture is especially interesting and significant at the present moment. Although previously tried with some success in this country, it was in Denmark nearly 50 years ago that agricultural cooperation first proved its real practical utility. At that time, Denmark was practically destitute after her disastrous war with Germany, and agriculture was, therefore, a conspicuous feature of her national reconstruction. The subsequent prosperity of Danish farming may be said to have been due to two very sound policies adopted at that time, firstly, the introduction of the cooperative system, and secondly, the facilities given for very inexpensive agricultural education. In later years another impoverished country—Ireland—found that cooperation provided the most economical means for progress in agriculture.

On the other hand, it must be taken into consideration that before the war cooperation was not regarded very highly in certain agricultural circles in Great Britain. The reason for this is fairly obvious. The farmer, by reason of his occupation, is a very practical man and in consequence, is apt to approve of or condemn any innovation solely upon its immediate results. Thus, as a result of some of the early failures of agricultural societies, farmers were rather inclined to regard the question of cooperation as impracticable when applied to agriculture. That this conclusion was an erroneous one has since been amply proved by the conspicuous successes made by numerous cooperative societies.

Results Highly Satisfactory

Some idea of the extent of the development of agricultural cooperation may be gathered from the fact that the last report of the Agricultural Organization Society—the central organizing body of the movement—stated that approximately one-third of the farmers in England and Wales were now members of cooperative societies. The business conducted by these societies is now concerned with almost every branch of agriculture. In the dairy industry particular success has been achieved; but many flourishing societies exist for trading in agricultural requirements, for small holdings and allotments, and for the disposal of produce.

In view of these highly satisfactory results, it is interesting to inquire into the causes that have made such progress possible and to see how the movement is likely to be helpful in agricultural reconstruction. Agricultural education has had a very important part to play in the progress that has been made. When cooperation was first introduced in Great Britain agricultural education was practically unknown. Thus the farming community mostly consisted of illiterate and very conservative men—who were not only unwilling but unable to thoroughly understand any new method of conducting their affairs. The advent of agricultural colleges has gradually been effecting a change in the personnel of farming.

Assistance of Education

England now possesses an ever-increasing percentage of enterprising, business-like farmers, who are not slow to appreciate the advantages of the cooperative movement. The assistance given by improved education, however, has been helpful in another direction. In the early days of the movement, it was difficult to find efficient managers to societies. Men of education, who were really conversant with agricultural matters, were then comparatively rare. Under these circumstances it was hardly surprising that cooperation, however sound in theory, was not always a practical success. Fortunately, today efficient managers for societies can be found far more readily.

The economic advantages resulting from the adoption of cooperative methods in the marketing and distribution of produce, are at once apparent. Speaking generally, it may be said that a farmer's business transactions compare unfavorably with those of an ordinary commercial man, in that he is usually placed in the unfortunate position of having to buy his requirements at retail rates and sell his produce at wholesale rates. The aim of a cooperative society is to enable the farmer to make his purchases at wholesale rates and in some cases, to retail produce on his behalf. Furthermore, the benefits derived from a cooperative society are not limited to the farmer, as produce can be retailed to the public in this way at lower rates than through the ordinary channels. Thus it appears evident from an economic standpoint, that cooperation wisely handled and efficiently applied, is likely to be of the greatest use in the reconstruction of British agriculture.

RAILWAY WAGE PLAN CONTINUATION ASKED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Pleas for continuation of the national working agreements between the railroads of the United States and their employees were presented before the Railway Labor Board by representatives of the unions. R. P. Dee, vice-president of the Brotherhood of Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers and Station Employees, told the board that the agreements would prevent a return of "what was tantamount to civil war among industrial workers."

"To abrogate the agreements," he said, "would be equivalent to reestablishing old conditions of armored trains, private detective agencies and all the evils for which they stand. Through the national agreements a new spirit has been born in the breast of the workers and we will not peacefully bow down to conditions which prevailed prior to January, 1919. The worker has seen the true meaning of liberty and will not submit to the shackles of industrial slavery being fastened upon him."

INDIANS LAY CLAIM TO VALUABLE LANDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

HELENA, Montana — Surviving members of the Assiniboine tribe of Indians, living on the Ft. Belknap and Ft. Peck reservation in Montana, have made a claim upon the federal government for the value of more than 7,000,000 acres of land lying between the Musselshell and Yellowstone rivers, south of the Missouri, in Montana. The Indians ask reimbursement at the rate of $1.25 per acre. The territory in dispute has become one of the most prosperous parts of Montana. In addition to embracing a fertile agricultural region, it includes the newly discovered Mosby oil fields.

INDIA'S NEED FOR RULE OF BRITISH

Writer Shows That Corruption in the Country Makes Home Rule at Present Impossible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CALCUTTA, India—There are many people who speak about home rule for India, who judge the position on western standards and western ideas alone, completely ignoring the state of affairs which actually exists. In previous dispatches it has been pointed out how the caste question and the kaleidoscopic mixture of religions, races and interests makes it impossible for a satisfactory government to be formed within these factors, which will be satisfactory for the whole.

There is yet another factor of enormous importance and that is the inherent corruption among the Indians themselves. Every thinking man will admit, firstly, that it is impossible for a nation, the individual members of which are inherently corrupt, to devise any form of government which will not be as corrupt as the individual; and secondly, that rule by the British is infinitely preferable to rule by a corrupt Indian Government, more especially in a country where nearly the whole population consists of petty cultivators, ignorant and incapable of protecting themselves.

A Glaring Example

Corruption in the East is proverbial. There is the example of practically every Asiatic nation ruled by itself where the poor man has no hope of justice, where might and money are right, entailing misery and injustice to millions for the benefit of a rich few. India itself, before it was taken over by the British, was one of the most glaring examples in history. Quite apart from this general statement there is independent and convincing evidence of this corrupt moral state of India as it stands today, namely, the legislation and precautions which it has been necessary for the British to introduce into their form of government in order to cope with this evil. Take the point of evidence in criminal cases. There is probably not a nation in the world where it is more difficult to obtain a conviction on given evidence than in India.

A perusal of the Indian Evidence Act will show what extraordinarily severe limits are fixed, to rule what is relevant evidence in a court, and how carefully it has been necessary to lay down the procedure for recording and obtaining evidence. For example: no statement made in the presence of a police officer is relevant, that is to say, that a criminal may make a full confession of his crime to a police officer, and yet that police officer may not mention the fact that a confession has been made when the case comes up for trial. It may be asked, "Why all these precautions?" Simply because experience has shown the British that witnesses and evidence can be so easily bought, and that the individual is so corrupt, that they are absolutely necessary in the interests of justice.

Necessary Precautions

Again, there exists a government rule to the effect that no government servant may accept a present, even of fruit or flowers, from any person within his district; nor may he buy or sell anything valuable within his district. These are merely precautions to prevent the Indian officials from accepting bribes under cover of presents or purchases or sales. Again, a perusal of the various provincial police codes will show what precautions are necessary to cope with this evil. A police officer must record every official movement or action taken by him immediately on his station diary. When investigating a case he must record all steps taken, all developments, and every bit of evidence as it occurs or is received. This diary he must dispatch to headquarters every evening. This is a precaution to prevent the Indian police officer from altering subsequently facts and statements to fit his case. More than half the work laid down for superior officers consists of supervision over subordinates to prevent justice being bought and sold.

The above are merely examples of the precautions taken throughout every public department to cope with corruption. That it has been necessary to frame such stringent rules is proof positive of the extraordinary corruption inherent in the Indian and it is just this corruption which makes rule of India by Indians so impossible. It takes all the ingenuity of the European services to prevent corruption and extortion of the worst order from prevailing in the present administration of India.

Right and Wrong for India

To remove the European would be to do away with justice and right; the latter would be might, and the former a matter of payment simply. The poor man—i. e., in India, the low caste petty cultivator—would suffer terribly and the rich man—i. e., the high caste educated man—would do exactly as he pleased and his pleasure is no nice matter to contemplate.

India is chiefly comprised of the petty low caste cultivator, and not the educated high caste man, who alone is seen or heard of by the westerner. When one considers what is right and what is wrong for India, it is what is right and what is wrong for the petty cultivator and for nobody else. With the admittedly high moral standard of the British services in India, there is no possible doubt that British rule is absolutely necessary for the present for the petty cultivator.

AGITATING NATIVES IN SOUTH AFRICA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its South African News Office

CAPE TOWN, Cape Colony—During the recent election in South Africa, when General Smuts was returned at the head of the South African Party with a large majority over the Nationalists and Labor Party, efforts were made to stir up the native electors to vote against the South African Party. At a meeting at Enon, Masabalala, who had been very active in the district, addressed a meeting of colored electors and was accompanied on to the platform by J. J. H. Bellinger, who was then M. P. C. for Uitenhage.

Masabalala told the meeting that if the South African Party came into power nothing could help the natives. But if the Nationalists were in power the natives would be armed with rifles, which would be more useful to them in the defense of their rights than kerries and fists, which were all they had during the recent riots at Port Elizabeth.

The recent election was held in South Africa because the Nationalist Party was demanding secession of the Union of South Africa from the British Empire. The Nationalists were heavily defeated at the polls.

CHINESE GIVE PLAY TO AID RELIEF FUND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast News Office

SAN FRANCISCO, California — The Chinese colony of this city added approximately $1800 to its Chinese Flood and Famine Relief fund, by a theatrical benefit performance of "Our Wives," at the Alcazar Theater recently. California native Chinese young men and women, the latter in attractive costumes which they have not discarded because of their American education, occupied boxes and the majority of the seats in the house.

PASSAGE OF LEAGUE'S TROOPS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switzerland—The Federal Council, it is announced, regards its objection to the passage of foreign troops over Swiss territory as justified now that information has been received of Mr. Tchitcherin's threat to occupy Vilna in the event of the League of Nations troops being sent there for the period of taking the plebiscite.

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NEW YORK STATE REFORMS URGED

Committee of Engineers Recommends Consolidation of Departments, Budget System, and a Four-Year Term

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—A corporation or business would go into bankruptcy if conducted as is the State of New York, declares the committee on New York state government reorganization of the American engineering council of the Federated American Engineering Societies, in a report to the chairman of the joint judiciary committees of the State Senate and Assembly.

This committee is cooperating with the New York State Association in plans to reorganize the State Government by constitutional amendments. Its work is part of a program of a public service entered on by the organized engineers of the nation.

This program embraces a campaign to reorganize the United States Patent Office, conditions in which, according to Edwin J. Prindle of New York, chairman of the council's patent committee, are such as to menace American industry and invention: the establishing of a national department of public works and a movement now being actively carried on by field-workers in several states to eliminate waste in industry.

The report urges passage of three state reorganization amendments for consolidation of state departments, an executive budget system, and a four-year term.

Advantages Called Self-Evident

"The advantages of reorganizing the State Government are too self-evident to require lengthy explanation," says the report. "The State of New York should be a leader among the states of the Union, and should not be a follower. The State Government should be reorganized so as to have simplicity, not complexity—and be so arranged that responsibility could be determined readily by the electorate.

"The bill is designed to prevent duplication and lapse of work, useless waste and delays, due to lack of responsibility. All work of a similar character should be under one department. The comptroller, elected by the people, would audit financial accounts. Each department would keep its own records and accounts of receipts and expenditures under its allowance from the budget, and would prepare statements for audit by the comptroller.

Need of Cooperation

"There should exist the closest cooperation between the several departments and the executive and the comptroller. A department of public works would be a most important division of the State Government. The same can be said of a department of conservation, because through this department would exist interstate relations, which must be a factor in order to preserve the nation's natural resources.

"A large proportion of the expenses of the State are incurred for public works. It is absolutely necessary that work done should be grouped into departments. If large enterprises are to be handled efficiently, it is of vital importance to have one man in authority with respect to policy, finance, labor, materials, and other controlling items, who can be reached without delay. It is essential that those in actual management of detail work should have ready access to this man. If ready access is not available, delays will result and such delays are very costly.

"A successful executive budget system should provide for efficient working. To correct the evils caused by the present unsystematic methods, there is a strong demand for retrenchment, and to secure this result, a complete budget, prepared by the Governor and embodying a plan of proposed expenditures, would be most effective.

PHILADELPHIANS JOIN AMALGAMATED STRIKE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The deadlock between the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America and the employers, according to the union, is becoming so well recognized as part of the general struggle over the open shop plan that long established American Federation of Labor organizations are making plans to support the amalgamated.

On March 23 a conference is to be held in Boston by a group of federation leaders, to outline the fight against the open shop movement and to assist the amalgamated.

Meanwhile 5000 amalgamated members have struck in Philadelphia, for one reason only, as stated in the strike call, "to clean the scab work out of Philadelphia."

"Your manufacturers," says the call, "are supporting the New York employers in their effort to break our organization. The New York workers are now out 14 weeks and will fight to a finish. Their fight is our fight."

There is only one reason for the Philadelphia strike, it is said: the action of the Philadelphia clothing manufacturers in accepting work from the New York manufacturers who are said to be making an effort to destroy the organization.

REPUBLICAN VOTE HEAVY IN MAINE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUGUSTA, Maine — Results in the city and town elections throughout the State Monday were consistently Republican, several close contests, however, coming in the larger cities. The city of Brewer elected its Republican Mayor without opposition, the election being a formality, and Biddeford returned to the Republican column with the defeat of its Democratic Mayor for reelection. In Belfast, Clement W. Westcott, citizens' candidate, was confirmed in office for the fourth time.

As the result of the town meeting at Dover the "twin towns" of Dover and Foxcroft will be merged into one municipality. The merger was approved by the latter town two years ago, and, with the sanction of Dover citizens, will become effective March 1, 1922. The combination was authorized by the state Legislature and left to the people of the two towns, which are divided by the Piscataquis River, for decision.

APPROPRIATIONS CUT IN NEW YORK STATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

ALBANY, New York — The annual appropriation bill just introduced in the Legislature, with a total of $98,498,115, proposes cutting off at least 2000 positions drawing salaries amounting to nearly $3,000,000. Another $991,000 would be saved by dropping six departments. This follows Gov. N. L. Miller's recommendations for retrenchment.

The departments to be dropped include the Narcotic Drug Control Commission, Excise Department, Health Officer of the Port of New York, Military Training Commission, State Superintendent of Elections, and Board of Port Wardens.

CLIFF DWELLINGS NEAR SANTA FE

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

Searching for a vacation trip somewhat away from the beaten trails and yet within easy reach of the comforts of civilization, we found ourselves taking the half-day's railroad journey from Albuquerque to Santa Fe, New Mexico's picturesque old Spanish capital. Through bleak, sunlit mesas and half-arid plains the train wound on with hardly a stop. We changed cars at Lamy, a meager little station crouched in the desert emptiness. And we climbed on and on with only an occasional group of Indian huts beside the track.

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The ceremonial cave of the ancient cliff dwellers near Santa Fe, New Mexico

It was strangely fascinating, the great stretches of sky and plain, with massive mountains glowing in the distance or bulking into sudden barren cliffs beside our window. The vastness took one's breath a bit, in a mood of half-timid exultation. The fascination lingered even after we had established ourselves in a modern hotel in Santa Fe.

Santa Fe has no street cars, no skyscrapers. Brown adobe walls shut away orchards of peach, quince, pear, and apple trees which were planted by the early Franciscan Fathers who founded the ancient city. Brown adobe houses are low, deep-walled and rambling. Automobiles of all sorts thread the narrow streets, but so do crude wagons and patient little gray burros half-hidden under packs of dry juniper wood from the near-by cañons. There are blanketed Indians, black-shawled Mexican women, half-naked brown children, weather-beaten plainsmen, and New York artists in aggressively western riding clothes.

Faded yellow cow ponies are tied around the ancient plaza which centers the town with a square of green grass and rustling cottonwoods. Here in the plaza was once the flaming pageantry of the Spanish conquistadores. To the north is the ancient Palace of the Governors, a royal residence as well as capitol when Spain's new world domain was described vaguely as extending from the Mississippi to the Pacific, and from Chihuahua to the unknown north.

The Palace of the Governors

For three hundred years following 1610 the old mansion formed the center of government for this vast estate. The earth-colored walls, as thick as a man's height, are battle-scarred. In the long, narrow patio hollyhocks now bloom, but the inhabitants, Indians or Spaniards as the case might be, used to gather there in time of siege. Stormy scenes occurred also in the dim old assembly chambers when early governors wielded semi-military authority over a restless frontier people. Flags of four nationalities have floated above the flat old roof. A west room includes part of the dungeon in which De Vargas and other distinguished prisoners were confined.

Volumes have been written on the thrilling history which centered about this crude old "palace." Its rooms are now filled with Indian pottery, basketry, bead work, and blankets and with relics of Spanish monks and soldiers. In these we read stories of the old southwest quite as fascinating as those which have been written in words. We learned of cities which were ancient before the time of Columbus, built by the pagan brown people who loved this land of sunshine and deserts and glowing mountains.

Across the street from the ancient palace is the new art museum, the "Cathedral of the Desert," it has been called. It is a unique and impressive structure in which Indian pueblos and early mission churches have provided a basis for the architecture. One is struck by the vigor of its crude towers, its jutting terraces and massive, softly modeled walls. Every detail has been kept in harmony with the primitive spirit of the early inhabitants. Indian decorative symbols are used with excellent effect in the interior finishing. Floors of rough stone slabs, ceilings of aspen sticks, and simply carved railings and panels accord with its general design.

The museum houses a splendid collection of southwest paintings and a library devoted to the history and archaeology of the locality. The large auditorium is used for plays, lectures, concerts and religious services. Indian dances and dramas are presented here or in the plaza opposite the Palace of the Governors.

Old San Miguel

Down the street is crumbling old San Miguel, said to be the oldest church in the United States. You may enter by giving a fee to the priest in charge. He will show you the altar paintings, pierced by Indian arrows, and will discourse drowsily upon the stirring past of the ancient church. We were tempted to linger lazily about Santa Fe with its picturesque churches, its patio gardens and brown adobe walls. But we had planned to visit the prehistoric cliff dwellings in a pine-scented cañon beyond the yellow-brown plains.

Early one August morning we started for Rito de Los Frijoles, the picturesque "Cañon of the Beans," where some of the most interesting ruins are found. The air was brisk, the sun glowed goldenly over the wide, sandy spaces and the mountains looked like blue mist in the distance. A friendly driver in khaki answered our questions eagerly and volunteered information as the big touring car sped gayly through the dry, dusty fragrance of mesquite and sage.

We passed a lonely little Indian pueblo, a primitive communuity of perhaps half a dozen families. Red peppers flamed against the adobe walls. A man in a gorgeously colored blanket walked away across the bare fields. Fences made of slim poplar boughs stuck in the ground looked childishly futile, but they served to confine a team of Indian ponies. The little village seemed alone in the sunny vastness but it exists there, happily enough, where the average white colony would be miserable in the arid isolation.

The car swept on through the sand and bunch grass. A prairie dog stood pompously before his hole or a lizard flashed beside the track. These were the only signs of life, and they were quick, silent creatures as earth-colored as the plains. On we went for hours without seeing a house or a human being to break the spell of the vast solitude.

The road climbed higher, over dusty, white rocks, and at last we reached Pajarito Park and found the gray-green foliage of the dwarfy pines very restful after the long barren stretches. Soon the driver stopped and we had to leave the car and descend by foot the steep, zig-zag trail which leads down into the cañon. Single file, we traveled back and forth in the narrow path which has been cut in the soft, white rock, winding downward in sharp angles. Below us, like a toy house and garden, lay the ranch home of the custodian of the national park of which the cañon is a part.

After the forty-mile ride and the long trail down the mountain we were ready for the delicious dinner served in the big cool dining room of the ranch house. A few tents and cottages among the trees in the bottom of the cañon are rented to summer campers. But there is as yet little of the white man's civilization in the remote mountain nook. One reason of course is the long steep foot trail down which every bit of freight and baggage must be packed.

After dinner and a short rest in the shade we were ready to see the cliff dwellings. We followed a gurgling brook under the great pines to the giant cliff which rises sheer and barren. Ladders lead up the side to the little cell-like houses. A huge platform cuts back into the wall, and all about the sides under this protecting arch are the long-deserted homes of the early desert people.

We felt a bit shaky on the long, limber ladders. We wondered about the little cliff-dwellers. They must have been small to live in such tiny houses. But they doubtless ran easily up and down their primitive stairways, rude wooden ladders or even more difficult steps cut in the steep cañon walls. They probably carried jars of water and bowls of corn on their heads.

We reached the edge of the rocky platform with a sense of real achievement and dropped cautiously to the ground to peer over the jutting rim. We were high above the tallest trees in the shady cañon. The voice of the brook came up faintly, and across in the full glare of sunlight rose the steep opposite wall. There are no dwellings on this west side of the cañon, and dwarfed pines and scrub oak climb its ridges.

On the rock platform, which reminded us of a great pagan altar to the sun god, is an ancient ceremonial cave, a round, well-like affair, into which we descended by a short ladder. In this round earth chamber the most sacred rites of the Indians were performed, and many a council fire has sent its smoke up the single smudgy opening through which the braves entered.

Empty little rooms surround the wall, cut in irregular tiers in the soft, grayish stone. Only desert winds to stir their dust now, or the feet of furry wild things.

South of the cliff in the level bottom of the cañon are the broken remains of an ancient city spread out in a circular arrangement of houses with a single entrance through the inclosing wall. We marveled at the difficulties overcome by these primitive people. They knew the ravages of fierce and more powerful foes from without as well as the dangers of wind and flood and heat and arid desolation. They were obviously small in stature and possessed only the most primitive weapons and no mode of travel except on foot. Yet they lived, loved, laughed and triumphed, "even as you or I."

We were hot and dusty after our climb about the ruins, and we stopped for a while beside the brook. It was cool and restful under the pines. Soft rustlings emphasized the stillness. Deep blue shadows lay about us, shutting out the glare and the hot trail. Above towered the mighty cliff with its prehistoric homes. We wanted to stay there and dream. But our guide urged us on. We had prudently bound ourselves to the comforts of civilization, and so we took the zig-zig trail back to the touring car and then across the plains again to the modern hotel room that awaited us at Santa Fe.

LEASE DECISION ON BREWERS' PROPERTY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—By an Appellate Court decision, yesterday, former saloon keepers may use property leased from brewers for other than saloon purposes, regardless of lease restrictions, since the tenant holding the lease cannot be penalized because the passage of the Volstead act made it impossible for him to comply with special agreements in the lease. The decision affects millions of dollars worth of property held by the brewers throughout the State, and was unanimous.

DRY AGENT TRANSFERRED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Daniel J. Chapin, federal prohibition enforcement officer here, was transferred yesterday to Chicago, and Ernest L. Langley of Kentucky was named in his place.

MOTION PICTURES BURDEN SCHOOLS

Dr. Payson Smith Says Films Are Instance of Tendency to "Default Responsibility"

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts — Citing present-day motion pictures as "a clear case of defaulted responsibility," Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education of Massachusetts, speaking before the Church Service League, declared that the public school today stands "in great danger of breaking down because of the tendency to load upon it more than its share of responsibility." Education of a progressive nature is being carried on and furthered in the schools, he said, but they are being expected to carry a much heavier burden than is rightly theirs.

That it is necessary to censor the motion pictures, Dr. Smith said, is regrettable. But, he asserted, had the press been "guilty of the indecencies" featured in many of the motion picture films, censorship would long ago have been imposed.

The commissioner expressed the conviction that private schools with standards inferior to the public schools, and with a social rather than educational basis, damage the public school system. The resultant caste sentiment inevitable in these "social schools," he said, is doing harm in such a democracy as the United States.

"Our education," Dr. Smith said, "is also breaking down under the excessive social demands on our young people. One of the most challenging needs of the times is for other institutions to assume the responsibility of the home as an educational institution. I believe it is also the duty of the church to study this question and see that its major effort is put forth with the youth of the land."

NEW YORK CENTRAL WAGE CUT REJECTED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Unskilled labor on the New York Central Railroad yesterday rejected wage cuts amounting to from 17½ to 21 per cent and affecting 35,000 to 40,000 unskilled workers, and declined to join in a request with the company that the Railway Labor Board adjust the matter. The officials then notified the men that the reductions would become effective on April 1. They must first ask and receive the authority of the board.

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BUSINESS, FINANCE, AND INVESTMENTS

SHOE AND LEATHER MARKETS REPORT

Demand for Ladies' Footwear Continues Strong at the Factories, Although Call for Other Grades Is Unsatisfactory

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The current month is always a busy one, and this is no exception to the rule, especially for those manufacturing ladies' footwear. However, from the standpoint of those making men's shoes conditions are far from being satisfactory. The demand for light seasonable goods is much beyond the supply. Lynn, Haverhill, and other localities specializing fashionable footwear, are running up to capacity.

During interviews with leading merchants it was obvious that, underlying all of the complaining, there is an improving aspect which cannot be denied, and though many of the men's shoe factories are being operated under their 'normal' output, a late demand may become a factor when manufacturers are not looking for it.

It is worthy of note that prices are the least of the troubles and may be considered on established levels, unless Labor can be induced to compromise points under discussion.

Stylish footwear colors in the medium and better grades of ladies' shoes are closely watched. Gray is losing its prestige; brown, black, and beaver, a new shade, are considered the popular ones for the fall trade.

Western markets show a steadily improving business, but reports from the southern shoe centers are still void of elation.

The Packer Hide Market

Reports from the packer hide market show a small and scattering demand. There are a few small lots of free of grub hides being offered, and these are snapped up quickly, and some inquiry for those of the coming summer's pull-offs, but as there are no defined quotations, packers are not committing themselves on those grades.

Last sales given out are as follows:

		Year ago
2000	July-Dec heavy native cows	11c. 35c.
1000	Nov-Dec H & L Texas steers	11 33
1000	Nov-Dec H & L Texas steers	10 32
1000	Dec-Jan branded bulls	6½ 27
5000	Jan-Feb-March light native cows	8 32
9000	Jan-Feb-March branded steers & cows, all weights	7 32
3000	Jan-Feb Buttbrand steers	10 30
5000	Jan Colorado steers	9 31

The above, with liberal consignments to the tanneries of the tanning packers, have kept the winter hides pretty well within bounds. There accumulation, however, is still a factor to watch, as trading is very light, and warm weather already reported from the southern ranges.

It must be conceded, therefore, that the near future prospects are not encouraging, for though 1921 is well started, there are many things yet to be adjusted.

Prominent tanners predict that if activity does not develop soon it is quite likely that further recessions in the quotations in the grubby qualities will be noted, as the ban on exporting from South America has been rescinded, which will soon put those summer hides on the market at prices ranging from 12 cents to 14½ cents.

The Leather Markets

The leather markets are not in tune with one another, for while the heavier stock is moving slowly most of the lighter grades are active, even to a sold-up basis, the main demand coming from manufacturing centers specializing ladies' footwear.

Sole leather tanners report business spotty, overweights selling in small lots. Hemlock B. A. No. 1 sold last week down to 36 cents. Union backs and bends went on record at 50 cents and 55 cents respectively, bulk of the trading was with the sole cutters, the lighter weights favored mostly. Oak sole is comparatively quiet, considering the season, backs sold from 55 cents to 60 cents, and bends, for the finders' trade brought 90 cents, top selections.

Calfskins, smooth finished, show no rallying tendencies as yet. Prices are easy, 35 cents to 50 cents being quoted for colors, blacks averaging about 5 cents less. However, there is a smart demand for the buck finishes in colors, a new shade coming out now and then to keep the activity alive.

Quotations are firm, 75 cents being top figures for choice selections, from which they drop down to 40 cents. At present buck is the life of the trade.

Side upper leather, in the standard tannages is still in an inactive condition, the shoe folks buying no more than enough to work up on orders. Buck finishes, however, are moving freely, all receipts being applied to back orders, at prices running from 50 cents to 60 cents. Novelty leather has the call today, and there is every indication that the demand will continue all summer.

In the west there is an improving demand for standard varieties, which encourages the tanners to believe that the worst is over. Glazed kid tanners in Philadelphia are quite busy, some of the contracts appearing much like war-time liberality. In the Boston market the demand is steady, but in volume suggestive of caution.

Prices are firm, but advances are hard to get. Choice selected skins, colors mostly, now sell readily from 70 cents to 80 cents, but prime stock is obtainable from 50 cents to 60 cents. The situation, however, seems inclined toward weakness, much good leather being offered around 30 cents.

COTTON CONSUMED DURING FEBRUARY

Total for Month Is Less Than in January, While Stocks on Hand Show an Increase

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Cotton consumed during February amounted to 385,563 bales of lint and 33,399 bales of linters, compared with 515,599 bales of lint and 26,893 bales of linters in February last year, the United States Census Bureau announces.

Cotton on hand February 28 in consuming establishments amounted to 1,235,435 bales of lint and 206,646 bales of linters, compared with 1,869,368 bales of lint and 283,206 bales of linters a year ago. In public storage and at compresses holdings were 5,497,019 bales of lint and 323,447 bales of linters, compared with 3,530,654 bales of lint and 368,978 bales of linters a year ago.

Imports during February amounted to 28,055 bales, compared with 123,880 bales in February last year.

Exports amounted to 493,426 bales of lint, including 9713 bales of linters, compared with 640,320 bales of lint, including 6217 of linters in February, 1920.

Cotton spindles active during February numbered 32,458,528, compared with 34,655,677 in February last year.

NEW STEEL-COAL COMBINATION PLAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

SYDNEY, Nova Scotia—Proposals for the amalgamation of the Dominion Steel Corporation, the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, and the Halifax Shipyards under the name of the British Empire Steel Corporation have been approved by the respective boards of directors and now will be submitted to the shareholders for ratification. The amalgamation will bring the steel industry of the Maritime Provinces under one ownership, and as the Dominion Coal Company—a subsidiary of Dominion Steel—is already the largest coal operating company in Canada, the union of the coal properties of Dominion and Scotia will make the new corporation by far the most important company in the coal mining industry in the country. The new company will have steel plants at Sydney, Sydney Mines, and Trenton, coal areas in Cape Breton County, Pictou County, and Cumberland County, the only ship-plate mill in Canada, shipyards on the Atlantic coast, and a nail mill in St. John.

Under the original plan for the formation of the British Empire Steel Corporation, several upper Canadian shipbuilding companies and Canada Steamships, Limited, were to have been included in the new company. Much old country capital was to have been brought in, but though there will be some old country capital in the company now being formed, under the amended plan the exchange situation and other difficulties hindered the financing of the larger project and, hence, only the three Nova Scotia companies are now to be amalgamated.

CHEERFUL FEELING IN LONDON MARKET

LONDON, England—Sentiment in the city continued cheerful yesterday and trading in securities on the stock exchange was fairly brisk. There were further gains in the gilt-edged investment list, hopes of a reduction in the Bank of England's rate of discount offsetting the temporary retightening in the money situation.

Dealings in the oil group were professional and the shares had an easier undertone. Shell Transport & Trading was 5 5-16, and Mexican Eagle 5⅝. The industrial department was irregular. Hudson's Bay was 5⅞. There was light buying of rubber issues.

Continental loans hesitated and Mexicans were inclined to droop. Kaffirs were steady but diamonds reacted.

Consols for money 46¼. Grand Trunk 4¼. De Beers 9⅜, Rand mines 2⅛; bar silver 33⅛d. per ounce; money 5⅝ per cent. Discount rates—short bills, 7 per cent; three months bills, 6¼ per cent.

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—The production of bituminous coal in the United States for the week ended March 5 was 7,406,000 tons, compared with 7,240,000 tons in the week ended February 26 and 10,304,000 tons in the week ended March 5 last year. For the coal year to date 497,818,000 tons have been produced, compared with 447,900,000 tons in the previous coal year to March 5. The outturn of anthracite in the week ended March 5 was 1,917,000 tons, compared with 1,816,000 tons in the week ended February 26, and 1,604,000 tons in the week ended March 5 last year. For the coal year to date production has been 85,408,000, compared with 85,657,000 tons in the previous coal year to March 5.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

	Tuesday	Monday	Parity
Sterling	$3.89¾	$3.88¾	$4.8665
France (French)	.0695½	.0690	.1930
France (Belgian)	.0725½	.0724	.1930
France (Swiss)	.1697	.1692	.1930
Lira	.0365½	.0367½	.1930
Guilders	.3423	.3423	.4020
German marks	.0158	.0157	.2380
Canadian dollar	.87⅛	.873	....
Argentine pesos	.3400	.34125	.4825
Drachmas (Greek)	.0750	.0753	.1930
Pesetas	.1390	.1392	.1930
Swedish kroner	.2260	.2265	.2680
Norwegian kroner	.1610	.1620	.2680
Danish kroner	.1710	.1715	.2680

REVIEW OF TREND IN LONDON MARKET

Study of the Movements of Shares in Reshaping Their Value to General Readjusted Conditions in Business

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—Now and again some departments of the stock market can be described as firm without any more flattery than is implied in the familiar truism that "he that is low need fear no fall." Other departments illustrate that a truism need not contain absolute truth. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that they demonstrate that "low" is a relative term and that its relationships are extraordinarily difficult to determine. In a manufacturing or trading concern just now profits depend less on turnover, even on their percentage to that turnover, than on stocktaking. If stocks have been boldly and wisely written down at the expense of profits a sharp drop in divisible surplus may mean that all top hamper has been cut away and cargo trimmed so that the venture need not fear unpropitious weather. On the contrary, an unexpectedly good profit may mean that chances have been taken in valuing stocks in hand. If the shares of two companies, one following the safe and the other the venturesome course, are appraised on the basis of current dividends and returns, the lower of the two may be the cheaper.

Cling to Recollections

Always the disposition of our investing class is to cling more to recollection of what has been than to project the mind into the future. So, unless something spectacular happens to excite apprehension, share values are slow to depreciate in accordance with actual prospects. Equally are they slow to respond to the first and barely perceptible indications of improvement. Last year people who closely observed the ruling conditions marveled that shares in some companies moved down very slowly. Some of the markets for the produce of these companies were closed and others were overstocked; costs of production had been greatly increased by the rise in silver and in the rupee over and above the world-wide factors that were making everything dear. Now silver and freights have run down and production has been severely restricted, but the same share market is as little thronged by buyers as it was by sellers when prospects were dark.

One looks for rather more response and resilience in the rubber share market when an improved consumption outlook for the commodity justifies the industry in taking count of the elements making toward cheaper production. But for the time being that market is quite lifeless.

Effect of Tax Collections

For the general indifference of markets and the reserve shown by buyers the activity of the tax gatherer, as evidenced by the weekly Treasury returns, affords a reason. When income tax is coming in at the rate of over £21,000,000 in a week, the fund available for investment is obviously being deeply cut into. At the same time the collections from dutiable articles cleared for consumption are running high. That indicates there is money to spend that might be saved, but a community that is being skinned very closely will not abandon all its habits and gratifications. Though politics have no proper place here it has to be admitted that a sense of political instability is playing a part in unsettling the views of investors. The government has a huge majority in the House of Commons, but it shows itself sensitive as to the result of chance elections. And some of the lesser ministers are estranging influential sections of the community.

In particular is this true of Sir Eric Geddes, the Minister of Transport. Government control of the railways and the guarantee of dividends on the 1913 scale ceases next August. Hopes that the recent increases in freight rates and passenger fares would balance the enormous advance in wages and other expenses during the war period have been reduced to a minimum by the presentation to Parliament of supplementary estimates exceeding £20,000,000 to balance the government's railway liabilities for the financial year that ends with March. With one accord the railway companies declare that with this evidence that the government calculations of attaining equilibrium between railway revenue and expenditure have been falsified, they cannot possibly go on unaided after August. In these representations the railways have the unusual experience of being backed by trade organizations throughout the country, which would rather see the disturbed balance between railway receipts and outlays restored by an Exchequer contribution than by a possible addition to rates and charges. In England so far only the railway interest and the chambers of commerce have joined issue with the Minister of Transport and his policy, so far as it has been avowed.

Future of the Railways

In Scotland public opinion has been much more deeply stirred; in Ireland the problem of the future of the railways is complicated by the fact that the imperial government is responsible until the middle of August, and that no one knows precisely when responsibility will fall on the new council not effective until both new parliaments are constituted. In Scotland every municipal corporation of importance and every commercial organization have made common cause with the railways in demanding that when the declared government policy of substituting for the existing infinite subdivision of a comparatively small railway system among innumerable companies a series of "groups" is carried out, the relatively poor Scottish companies must be attached as integral portions of the richer English groups with which they are already allied in operative practice. Even if this be granted they require a prolongation of the government guarantee beyond August, until revenue and expenditure assume more reasonable relation. The Irish companies have no solution corresponding to the Scottish desire to share in the fleshpots of England; they plump outright for guarantee until they can see light. When it is remembered that British railway stocks figure among the holdings of the majority of our investers, when the government has shown signs of disinclination to fulfill its undertakings to pay for renewals postponed during the war, it can be imagined that the investing public is unsettled, anxious, and indisposed to adventure.

FINANCIAL NOTES

Berlin advices give details of plans of an English syndicate, with a capital of £1,000,000, for the consortium of Tzecho-Slovak cotton mills involving 20 plants.

The President of Chile favors the establishment of a central bank under government control to facilitate the conversion of paper money into gold. The country's conversion fund now amounts to 114,110,000 Chilean gold pesos, and it is estimated 150,000,000 gold pesos are required before the conversion law, passed by Congress several years ago, can be applied. The application of the law has been postponed until December 31, 1921.

The Netherlands-Baltic Trading Company has been formed by 50 large Holland firms for the purpose of establishing business relations with eastern Europe, including Russia.

French tax receipts for February were 921,437,000 francs, or 228,588,000 francs below estimate. The largest deficit occurred in the tax on business turnover, yielding 151,571,000 francs, instead of the expected 413,000,000 francs. The war profits tax yielded 292,000,000 francs.

With stock on hand estimated sufficient for one year, Japanese merchants have pledged themselves to purchase no more wool until this amount is used up.

Ecuador has fixed the rate of exchange at 2.60 sucres on New York. The new rate will go into effect after March 16. Under normal exchange rates the sucre is worth about 48.67 cents.

DIVIDENDS

The Firestone Tire Rubber Company has passed the quarterly dividend on the common stock due ordinarily on March 20. The usual quarterly dividends of the 6 per cent and 7 per cent preferred stocks were declared. The dividend on the 6 per cent preferred issue will be paid April 15 to stock of record April 1. The dividend on the 7 per cent preferred stock will be paid May 15 to stock of record May 1.

The Yale Town Manufacturing Company has declared the usual quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable April 1 to stock of record March 21. A statement issued by the company says: This dividend is paid out of accumulated surpluses, undivided, but profits of previous year, and is larger than would be justified if based on present business conditions.

The Old Colony Woolen Mills has declared its quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on its preferred stock, payable April 1 to stock of record March 23.

The American Hawaiian Steamship Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 75 cents a share, payable April 1. Three months ago a quarterly disbursement of $2 a share was ordered.

The Dodge Manufacturing Company has declared an extra dividend of 1 per cent on the common stock in addition to its regular payment of 1½ per cent. The regular dividend on the preferred stock was also declared.

The Greenfield Tap & Die Company has declared regular quarterly dividends of 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent preferred, 2 per cent on the 8 per cent preferred and 75 cents a share on the common, all payable April 1 on stock of record March 15.

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS

BOSTON, Massachusetts—The Pittsburgh Plate Glass Company reports for the year ended December 31, 1920, net profits, after deducting reserves, of $5,500,000 for federal taxes, $4,850,100 for possible inventory deflation, and $2,262,180 for depreciation, of $8,595,915, equal to $23.28 a share on $36,927,840 capital stock, compared with a net of $8,446,899, or $33.78 a share on $25,000,000 capital stock in 1919.

	1920	1919	1917
Net	$21,208,095	$11,560,636	$7,552,526
Taxes	5,500,000	1,445,220	.....
Inv deflation	4,850,100	.....	.....
Depreciation	2,262,180	1,650,517	1,006,542
Com divs.	†9,510,604	1,792,559	3,935,240
Pfd divs.	.....	18,000	25,500
Surplus	‡914,689	6,654,540	2,585,352

†Includes $6,184,640 stock dividend.
‡Deficit.

GOODYEAR TIRE MEETING

AKRON, Ohio—The Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company stockholders meeting scheduled for Tuesday was postponed until next Tuesday. Reports to directors showed 85 per cent of share holders had given proxies to be cast in favor of the refinancing plans. The committee in charge of merchandise creditors reported that it was expected unanimous consent of creditors would be obtained before next week.

CREDITS FOR TRADE INTEREST FRANCE

While Balance Is Improving the Feeling Is That Exports Should Be Increased and Proper Financing Arranged

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—In spite of the promising increase of French exports and the decrease of imports, thus reducing considerably the adverse trade balance of France, there is much interest being taken in a scheme for the organization of credits which would further augment French exports. There is far too much unemployment in France at a moment when production to an intensive degre is an obvious necessity.

The last figures certainly showed a great improvement. There was a decrease on the corresponding month of the preceding year of over 500,000,000 francs on a total of 2,000,000,000 francs in imports while exports were more than doubled. The balance against France of 100,000,000 francs is comparatively insignificant. Last year in the same month there was a deficit of 1,500,000,000 francs. This is extremely encouraging, but nevertheless greater efforts are to be made.

According to a French authority with whom the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor has had conversations it is imperative that there should be studied and put into operation a scheme for the collaboration of the principal banks in the extension of credits to French and foreign firms. These credits should be employed not only in encouraging French firms, but in giving to prospective purchasers in countries where the rate of exchange is worse than in France the means of obtaining French goods on credit.

British Example Cited

The example of England was cited. In England there is a combination of banks which proposes to set up committees which will work in the purchasing countries and accept with all the available guarantees the bonds that may be offered. The British Government for this purpose is to advance half the necessary credits. The consortium will, for its troubles and risks, share in the profits but the government will be prepared to stand its share of the loss that may result from the operation. It is estimated that the government will subsidize the scheme to the extent of 100,000,000 pounds if it is successful. Obviously this is a variation of the ter Meulen scheme as developed at Brussels.

"It is highly desirable," said the authority, "that France should act on these lines. There is no other practical solution of the unemployment problem with the danger of a collapse in the export trade. We need to organize our commercial services abroad. French industrialists are too accustomed to sell in France and do not look ahead for possible markets with sufficient seriousness. French activity in future should be directed toward exportation. But for this purpose credits are needed and a suitable scheme should be drawn up at once. Private initiative may do much but it is a national question and it is for the government to give its aid and support.

Financial Help Needed

"Our financial establishments need encouragement and help. Even for the commerce in France there are insufficient credits. It is true that one establishment is doing its best for external commerce but it is not sufficiently equipped and has not made sufficient study of the necessities.

"On the other hand, the British are multiplying all kinds of organizations in other countries. The British trade corporation was founded in 1917 with a capital of £19,000,000. There is an assurance company—the Trade Indemnity Company—which is really a branch of the corporation guaranteeing traders against losses on foreign credits. The corporation in union with various banks has established a banking service in southern Russia. It is interested in a Portuguese commercial society which seeks to capture old German markets. Then there is the Anglo-Brazilian Commercial & Agency Company at work in Brazil. Further, there is linked up the Levant Company Limited, which is seeking to establish British influence in the Orient. It is particularly active in Constantinople, but it is also busy in Greece, Batoum, Serbia, Rumania, Baghdad, Egypt, and the Sudan. Moreover, there is the Anglo-Danubian Corporation, which has for its field of operations the new states of central Europe. Even in Morocco British banks are doing a large busines. If, in addition, the British Government takes a hand it is clear that England will be well equipped for the trade war."

But France is not content to look on and see other countries developing their trade. It is urged very seriously that the problem should be examined and its solution properly organized.

CHICAGO MARKETS

CHICAGO, Illinois—Slight upturns were registered in the wheat market yesterday, largely due to fresh export business. Opening quotations were from unchanged to 1⅛ cents higher. March closed at 1.55¾, an advance of ¾ cents, while May rose 2⅛ points to 1.49. Corn rose 1 point, with May at 69 and July at 71½. Hog quotations averaged 10 to 15 points lower, $11.25 being paid for light quality. Provisions also declined. May barley 67¼, May rye 1.37¾, July rye 1.17b, May pork 21.00, May lard 18.00, July lard 12.15, May ribs 11.40b.

NORWAY'S FOREIGN TRADE INCREASES

Exports of Some Products in 1920 Approximately Twice as Great as in Preceding Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHRISTIANIA, Norway — Exports from Norway in 1920 showed substantial increases, while imports decreased to a noticeable extent, so that a more favorable trade balance has developed, according to a report of the Norwegian Statistical Bureau. Of fresh herring, dried fish and klipfish the export has been respectively 60,000, 15,000 and 36,000 tons, which is about twice the quantity exported in 1919. Of spring herring the export amounted to 143,000 tons, being about 2½ times the quantity exported in 1919. The export of canned goods increased from 14,000 tons in 1919 to 20,000 tons in 1920, and the export of condensed milk about doubled compared with the preceding year, reaching a quantity of 4600 tons.

The export of lumber had only a slight increase, from 890,000 to 937,000 cubic meters, and a similar case exists in regard to wood pulp, of which the export amounted to 385,600 tons in 1920. On the other hand, the export of dry cellulose increased from 133,000 to 211,000 tons, showing heavy gains in the export of paper; thus, the export of printing paper increased from 59,000 to 123,000 tons, and of wrapping paper from 48,000 to 61,000 tons.

In the mineral group the export of iron ores increased from 33,000 to 225,000 tons, and of common iron pyrites from 160,000 to 317,000 tons. Of electro-chemical products Norwegian saltpeter shows the largest gain, having increased from 63,000 to 117,000 tons, while the export of cyanide increased from 9900 to 15,900 tons. Of ferrosilicium the export was 11,900 tons, as compared with 2400 tons in 1919, and of carbid 31,000 tons, as compared with 26,000 tons in the preceding year.

AVERAGE PRICES OF CORPORATION BONDS

NEW YORK, New York—The average price of corporation bonds declined .16 to 60.25 in February, according to Dow, Jones & Co.'s monthly bond index, based on average price and yields of 40 corporation bonds, including railroad, public utility and industrial issues. The movement was narrow throughout the month, and while railroad bonds lost ground public utility and industrial bonds advanced.

The index number for February is 21.43 points under the high reached in January, 1917, before the United States entered the war and when money was comparatively cheap.

Comparisons of February, 1921, indices with the average for January, the record low for May, 1920, the low of 1919 in December, the low of 1918 in September, the high of 1917 in January, and the low of 1916 in August, with the low levels recorded in February, 1915, and December, 1914, are as follows:

	Highest grade rails	Public utility bonds	Industrial bonds	Comb. index
Feb., 1921	73.81	52.09	58.98	60.25
Jan., 1921	74.92	51.41	58.86	60.41
May, 1920	66.82	50.65	58.81	57.29
Dec., 1919	73.59	55.08	67.13	63.38
Sept., 1918	77.10	62.09	68.24	67.79
Jan., 1917	95.51	78.97	75.63	81.91
Aug., 1916	91.49	76.61	75.47	79.58
Feb., 1915	88.65	73.28	65.77	74.80
Dec., 1914	88.69	71.11	66.10	75.60

COAL OUTPUT FALLS IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — The business slump is reflected in the continued fall of the weekly tonnage output of coal during the four weeks ended February 5, which was 4,418,200 tons, compared with 4,606,700 tons in the preceding week. For the corresponding week last year the outturn was 4,846,167 tons. The statistics are as follows:

Week ended January 15	4,837,700 tons
Week ended January 22	4,691,600 tons
Week ended January 29	4,606,700 tons
Week ended February 5	4,418,200 tons

The colliery districts chiefly responsible for the aggregate decrease in the week of February 5 were Northumberland, Yorkshire, Durham, and Derby, Nottingham and Leicester.

STOCKS LOWER IN NEW YORK MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Leading stocks were lower in the stock market yesterday, particularly in the last hour. Atlantic Gulf, Asphalt, American Woolen, American Sugar, and Baldwin recorded extreme declines of 2 to 6 points. Standard rails were inclined to harden, but improvement was retarded by renewed weakness in oils, shippings and specialties. Call money was steady at 7 per cent. Sales totaled 652,400 shares.

The close was irregular: Steel 79¾, up 1⅞; Mexican Petroleum 143, up 3; Studebaker 60⅜, up ⅝; Atlantic Gulf 35⅝, up ⅞; Reading 69⅛, up 2⅛.

SAVINGS BANKS DEPOSITS

NEW YORK, New York—Deposits in the 635 savings banks of the United States in 1920 amounted to $5,535,339,904, an increase of 9.38 per cent over the preceding year, and exceeding all previous records.

COTTON MARKET

NEW YORK, New York—Cotton futures closed firm yesterday: March 11.34, May 11.84, July 12.30, October 12.73, December 13.02. Spot cotton quiet, middling 11.65.

WORLD ASPECT OF THE OIL PROBLEM

Annual Report of Secretary of the American Petroleum Institute Urges More Efficiency From the Use of Gasoline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—If the gasoline problem is to be solved the United States Government must cooperate with the oil business and with men in the oil industry at home and abroad, according to the report of R. L. Welch, general secretary and counsel of the American Petroleum Institute. Also the automotive industry and the consumer must get the greatest possible efficiency from motor fuel or it will not be solved, and the oil industry must be more efficient and get more gasoline from each barrel of crude.

Reviewing the work of the institute for 1920, Mr. Welch lays special stress on the international aspects of the industry, explaining that they are of peculiar importance because of the fundamental and world-wide shortage of petroleum and its products and also because, during the past year, the United States has become an importer of petroleum. Mr. Welch quotes T. A. O'Donnell, president of the institute, as saying:

"Oil is a world necessity, the production of which, wherever found, should be opened to individual initiative to the end that its refined products, so fruitful in creating and assisting other forms of production, may gain the widest possible distribution."

Development of Resources

The American oil delegates who attended the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Paris last summer adopted resolutions that a free opportunity to all nationals to explore and develop the petroleum resources of the world wherever found should be freely extended, that laws, regulations or administrative acts which tend to retard the development of the petroleum resources of the world should be repealed or revoked and that equal privileges in all parts of the world be granted to nationals of all countries in the production of this great and useful natural resource so vitally essential to the world's progress. The delegates said further that they believed that sufficient undiscovered petroleum deposits exist in many parts of the world to supply present and future requirements.

During the year 1920, Mr. Welch reports, 33,675 oil wells were completed in the United States, as against 29,072 in 1919, an increase of 13.3 per cent. Oil production in 1920 amounted to 443,402,000 barrels, a gain of 23.6 per cent over production in 1919. The United States imported from Mexico 110,000,000 barrels, a gain of 93 per cent over the 1919 importation.

The year began with production in the United States at the rate of 401,183,214 barrels per year. It closed with production at the rate of 459,990,996. Consumption at the beginning of the year was at the rate of 409,483,362 barrels and at the end of the year at 432,068,856 barrels. Consumption, these figures show, was from the beginning far in excess of domestic production.

Stocks on Hand

Mr. Welch reports that stocks of domestic crude oil in pipe line and field storage in the United States have diminished constantly in relationship to current consumption; that refineries in the country consumed 437,579,000 barrels of oil during 1920, while stocks at the end of the year were 137,000,000 barrels, or 31.3 per cent of the consumption. The estimated output of the refineries in the United States during 1920 totaled 405,095,000 barrels compared with 351,762,000 barrels for 1919, a gain of 53,333,000, or 15.1 per cent.

The United States exported 73,821,657 barrels of oil in 1920, compared with 59,351,286 in 1919. The excess of imports over exports for the year is estimated at 49 per cent.

Petroleum production throughout the world in 1920 is estimated at 689,000,000 barrels, which, compared with the 557,500,000 barrels in 1919, shows a gain of 131,500,000 barrels, or 23.6 per cent. Mr. Welch calls attention to the fact that the average increase in the world production of oil in the 10-year period to 1919 was 6.5 per cent.

FARM LOAN BOND ISSUE

WASHINGTON, District of Columbia—Announcement will be made before the end of the week by the Farm Loan Board of the issuance of further series of Farm Loan bonds. The first issue to be floated will be to the amount of $75,000,000, probably with a rate of 5 per cent interest, it is said.

BUSINESS NEGOTIATOR

A man whose business experience has included the recent organization and establishment of a substantial New England Corporation, as well as the minor activities connected with selling, purchasing, accounting and the general conduct of departments, will be available for work of a similar character at an early date. Address M-65, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

NEW ENGLAND TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

A dividend of two dollars ($2.00) per share will be paid on Thursday, March 31, 1921, to stockholders of record at the close of business on Wednesday, March 16, 1921.

JOHN BALCH, Treasurer.

March 15, 1921.

Goody Mayfield Herbert McNamee

MAYFIELD & CO.,

Grain—Provisions—Stocks

116 West Monroe St., CHICAGO

GRAIN CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

COLLEGE, SCHOOL, AND CLUB ATHLETICS

MRS. MALLORY EASY WINNER

Former Champion Defeats Miss Leslie Bancroft in the United States Women's Championship Tennis Singles in Straight Sets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHESTNUT HILL, Massachusetts—Singles and doubles are scheduled for today in the United States women's indoor championship tennis tournament on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club. The weaker players are rapidly being eliminated from the singles section of play and today's matches should produce some of the best playing of the tournament.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory of New York, formerly champion as Miss Molla Bjurstedt, made her initial appearance in the tournament Tuesday afternoon and the way she defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft, Newton, Massachusetts, indicates that the former champion is going to be a serious contender for the title again this year. Miss Bancroft rates high in Boston women's tennis circles, but she was certainly no match for Mrs. Mallory, who won in straight sets.

Miss Florence Ballin of New York was forced to play three sets to win from Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, New Jersey. There was no question as to who would win the last two sets and it looked as if Miss Ballin was inclined to take things too easy in the first set.

Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, and Miss Phyllis Walsh had easy victories over Miss M. R. Lincoln and Mrs. H. R. Hardwick respectively. Mrs. Cole gave a very impressive exhibition in her match. The summary:

UNITED STATES WOMEN'S LAWN TENNIS SINGLES—First Round

Mrs. A. C. Butler, Brookline, defeated Mrs. W. H. Pritchard, New York, 6—4, 6—2.

Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, defeated Miss Dorothy Van Slyck, Providence, 6—4, 8—6.

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, defeated Miss Jessie Gott, New York, 6—1, 6—2.

Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Boston, defeated Miss C. P. Robinson, New York, 6—2, 6—3.

Second Round

Mrs. S. T. Crawford, Boston, defeated Mrs. P. T. Campbell, Winthrop, 1—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Miss Ruth Yerxa, Boston, defeated Mrs. C. H. Howell, Boston, 6—3, 8—6.

Mrs. W. H. Trumbull Jr., Weston, defeated Miss Harriet Kunhardt, Brookline, 6—2, 6—1.

Miss Florence Ballin, New York, defeated Miss Ceres Baker, Orange, N. J., 2—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. B. F. Stans, New York, defeated Miss L. B. Cattus, New York, 6—0, 6—1.

Miss Phyllis Walsh, Philadelphia, defeated Mrs. H. R. Hardwick, Brookline, 6—1, 6—1.

Mrs. B. E. Cole 2d, North Andover, defeated Miss M. R. Lincoln, Brookline, 6—2, 6—1.

Mrs. F. I. Mallory, New York, defeated Miss Leslie Bancroft, Newton, 6—1, 6—0.

Miss Rosamond Newton, Brookline, defeated Mrs. William Endicott, Boston, 1—6, 6—3, 6—1.

Miss Martha Bayard, Short Hills, defeated Miss Jessie Gott, New York, 7—5, 6—4.

Mrs. F. H. Godfrey, Brookline, defeated Miss Cornelia Burgess, Worcester, 6—0, 6—1.

Mrs. J. L. Bremer, Boston, defeated Miss Anna Fuller, Lancaster, 6—4, 7—5.

ERRATIC GAME IS WON BY IOWA

Northwestern University Loses Last Game of Western Conference Basketball Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

IOWA CITY, Iowa — University of Iowa and Northwestern University indulged in an erratic basketball game Monday night to close the Western Conference season, Iowa winning 33 to 17 with little difficulty. Both teams played an in-and-out game; Palmer scored some easy goals for Northwestern by dribbling through Iowa's defense for clean shots. However, the Hawkeyes maintained a commanding lead most of the game, falling down only toward the end of the first half, when the Purple crept up to within four points and stood 12 to 16. G. H. Frohwein '23 was Iowa's high scorer for the game with six field baskets. Every member of the Hawkeye team scored at least twice from the field. The summary:

IOWA		NORTHWESTERN
Lehman, Lee	lf	rg, Palmer, Lyman
Devine	rf	lg, McKenzie
Frohwein	Thiede	c, Holmes
Shimek	Veltman	lg, rf, Franzen, Stegman
Kaufmann	rg	lf, Sanders

Score—University of Iowa 33, Northwestern University 17. Goals from floor—Frohwein 6, Devine 2, Lohman 3, Shimek 3, Kaufmann 2 for Iowa; Palmer 3, Sanders 2, Franzen for Northwestern. Goals from foul—Shimek 5 for Iowa; McKenzie 5 for Northwestern. Referee—F. E. Birch. Umpire—H. G. Hedges.

NORTHWESTERN WINS FROM ILLINOIS TEAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Northwestern University's swimming team is certain to be one of the prominent contenders for Conference honors this week as was shown in the meet against the University of Illinois Saturday evening which resulted in a score of 40 to 28 in favor of Northwestern. In five of the seven events Northwestern men took first place, in four events they took second, and in three, they won third. J. N. Paver '23, Northwestern, won both the 100-yard crawl and the 40-yard free style swims. A. L. Crawley '22, Northwestern, Conference champion in fancy diving last year, won this event in the Illinois meet. Illinois won the relay. The summary:

100-Yard Crawl—Won by J. M. Paver, Northwestern; S. A. Huguenin, Northwestern, second; R. F. Dvorak, Illinois, third.

40-yard Free Style—Won by J. M. Paver, Northwestern; A. R. McNally, Illinois, second; T. E. Royal, Illinois, third. Time—20⅘s.

200-Yard Breast Stroke—Won by W. F. Morgan, Northwestern; Olson, Illinois, second; H. C. Daniels, Northwestern, third. Time—2m. 57⅘s.

220-Yard Crawl—Won by M. F. Hayford, Northwestern; J. B. Dickson, Northwestern, second; D. E. Postle, Illinois, third. Time—2m. 41⅘s.

Plunge for Distance—Won by J. W. Taylor, Illinois; J. B. Dickson, Northwestern, second; Fox, Illinois, third. Sixty feet in 28⅘s.

150-Yard Back Stroke—Won by K. C. Dennett, Illinois; J. B. Hayford, Northwestern, second; W. G. Agnew, Northwestern, third. Time—1m. 55⅘s.

Fancy Diving—Won by A. L. Crawley, Northwestern; T. E. Royal, Illinois, second; A. H. Lindsey, Northwestern, third.

160-Yard Relay—Won by Illinois (D. E. Postle, A. R. McNally, R. W. Linden and T. E. Royal).

DRAKE DEFEATS GRINNELL FIVE

Capt. T. B. Payseur Is the Outstanding Player of the Game Which Closes the Season

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

GRINNELL, Iowa—Rallying early in the second half and scoring four field baskets in quick succession, Drake University defeated Grinnell College in a ragged but closely contested basketball game here Monday night, 13 to 11. The game was the closing one of the Missouri Valley Conference.

Playing a man-to-man defense, both teams guarded closely and the first half was over before either scored from the floor. With Drake leading, 4 to 1, baskets by each of the Grinnell forwards put the Scarlet and Black ahead, 6 to 4, before the half ended. Drake rallied at the opening of the second half and, with Capt. T. R. Payseur '21 leading the attack, scored four field goals and a free throw before Grinnell was able to add to her total. Three of the baskets were of the long variety. Grinnell strengthened up again but the rally came too late in the game.

Payseur was, as usual, the outstanding player of the Drake team, scoring seven of his team points, and was the center of the Drake play. F. A. Winter '21 and J. B. Wassenaar '21 starred for Grinnell. Winter was unusually strong on defense, holding Payseur to a single basket and seldom failing to take the ball off the backboard. Wassenaar, who was shifted from guard to forward, started the rally which almost overcame the Drake lead. Lack of a dependable free thrower also handicapped Grinnell. Three men attempted the task but the Scarlet and Black scored only three throws out of 11 chances. The summary:

DRAKE		GRINNELL
Payseur, Wilhelm	lf	rg, Winter
Shawver, Devine	rf	lg, Wassenaar, Macy
McKinley	c	c, Fearing
Smith	rg	rf, Evans
Ebert	rg	lf, Whitehill, Wassenaar

Score—Drake 13, Grinnell 11. Goals from floor—Payseur, Shawver, McKinley, Smith for Drake; Evans, Fearing, Winter, Wassenaar for Grinnell. Goals from fouls—Payseur for Drake; Wassenaar 2, Whitehill for Grinnell. Referee—P. J. Schissler. Time—Two 20-minute periods.

VANCOUVER LEADING IN HOCKEY PLAY-OFF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

VANCOUVER, British Columbia—Vancouver sprung a great surprise over Seattle when they took a strong grip on the Pacific Coast hockey championship here Monday night, winning the first game of the play of the series by 7 goals to 0, after one of the most remarkable battles ever witnessed on the coast. Seattle was without its great rover, Walker, but it is doubtful whether his presence would have made the slightest difference to the score. Vancouver played at the very top of its form, defeating its powerful opponents in every branch of the game.

The game broke three coast records, the first being in attendance, over 9000 people being present; the second was the fact that this is the highest victory ever secured in a play-off game, and the third that Fred Harris scored the highest number of individual goals, making four himself and giving one assist. Vancouver played the most perfect hockey ever seen here, and Seattle could not cope with the remarkable play. So magnificent was the defense of Mackay, Cook, and Duncan that the game had been in progress five minutes before Lehman, the goalkeeper, touched the puck, and 11 minutes had elapsed before he was called upon to save for the second time. After that, however, he was called upon often, but kept his goal intact throughout the hour's play.

The second game of the play-off will be held in Seattle tonight, and as the result will count on goals scored in the two games, Seattle has but little prospect of qualifying to meet Ottawa for the world's championship. The summary:

VANCOUVER		SEATTLE
Harris	lw	rw, Morris
Mackay	r	c, Foyston
J. Adams	c	r, Murray
Skinner	rw	lw, Riley
Cook	ld	rd, Rowe
Duncan	rd	ld, Rickey
Lehman	g	g, Holmes

Score—Vancouver 7, Seattle 0. Goals—Harris 4, Skinner, Cook, Adams for Vancouver. Spares—W. Adams, Taylor, Desreau for Vancouver; Tobin for Seattle. Referee—Fred Ion. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

CLEVELAND WINS FIRST CONTEST

Boston Athletic Association Is Defeated in the Opening Game of the United States Hockey League First Round

UNITED STATES HOCKEY LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Cleveland	1	0	1.000
Boston A. A.	0	1	.000

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Massachusetts—Cleveland defeated the Boston Athletic Association in the first game of the final round of the United States Amateur Hockey Association championship at the Boston Arena last night by a score of 4 to 2 in a fast overtime game.

Neither team was able to score in the first period, due largely to the goal tending of Wylde and Turner, the former being especially good in two instances. The playing was fast with only one substitution and that by Cleveland. Boston had more shots at the net than Cleveland during this period, but most of them were from a considerable distance.

Cleveland scored a goal near the end of the second period when Cree drove the rubber past Wylde on a fast shot from the left side of the rink. Up to this time, Boston had been attacking the Cleveland goal almost continuously, but could not seem to find the net some of the shots missing by inches.

Play became extremely fast with the opening of the third period. Boston Athletic Association went on an attack on the Cleveland goal. Downing drove the rubber with such force that Turner could not stop it and the score was even. It was only a few minutes later that the Boston Athletic Association forwards went down the ice together and Hutchinson shot a goal. The game now became even faster with Boston doing most of the attacking. Late in the period Stewart evened the score with a fine shot.

In the first overtime period neither team was able to score, although Boston came very close to it on one or two occasions. Near the end of the second extra period Jamieson put Cleveland ahead with a fine goal. Stewart soon added another, making it 4 and 2. The summary:

CLEVELAND		BOSTON A. A.
Cree, Winters, lw, rw, Percy, Bright, Percy		
Stewart, c	c, Hutchinson, Murphy	
Debernardi, Holman, rw	lw, Downing, Bright	
Winters, Irving, cp	p, Doty, Bright	
Jamieson, p	cp, Ingalls	
Turner, g	g, Wylde	

Score—Cleveland 4, Boston Athletic Association 2. Goals—Stewart, Cree, Jamieson for Cleveland; Hutchinson, Downing for Boston. Referee—Lou Marsh, Toronto, Ontario. Time—Three 15m. periods and two 5m. periods.

YALE'S SWIMMERS BEAT PRINCETON

Win Annual Dual Intercollegiate Meet by a Score of 41 to 12 —Tigers Win in Water Polo

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

PRINCETON, New Jersey—Yale's varsity swimmers overwhelmed Princeton in the Brokaw Pool here on Saturday night, winning the annual dual meet by a score of 41 to 12. The Tigers retaliated in the water polo game, taking this by a score of 25 to 1, and with it the intercollegiate championship in this sport.

Edwin Binney Jr. '21 of Yale turned in the best performance of the evening when he won the 50-yard swim in 24 3-5s., 2-5s. behind his own American collegiate record. Yale's water men were so far superior that Princeton failed to take a single first and scored only two seconds. Princeton led all the way in the water polo game, and the ball never reached the Orange and Black territory after the first 10 seconds of play. Captain Botting of Princeton starred. The summary:

50-Yard Swim—Won by Edwin Binney Jr., Yale; V. L. Shriver Jr., Princeton, second; R. F. Solley, Yale, third. Time—24⅘s.

100-Yard Swim—Won by C. D. Pratt, Yale; A. M. Schaeffer, Yale, second; Godfrey McDonald, Princeton, third. Time—60⅘s.

220-Yard Swim—Won by F. deP. Townsend Jr., Yale; H. R. Marshall, Yale, second; J. T. Witherspoon, Princeton, third. Time—2m. 37s.

200-Yard Relay—Won by Yale University (D. B. Gauss, Daniel Tyler Jr., R. F. Solley, Edwin Binney Jr.).

Fancy Diving—Won by Arthur Ferguson Jr., Yale; H. M. Driscoll, Princeton, second; J. H. Gulick, Princeton, third. Winner's score—101.6 points.

Plunge—Won by N. T. Guernsey, Yale; F. R. Pawley, Princeton, second; D. Pratt, Yale, third. Distance—74.6ft.

PURDUE WINS IN DUAL TRACK MEET

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

EVANSTON, Illinois—Purdue University decisively defeated Northwestern University Saturday evening in the dual track meet held in Northwestern University gymnasium. By winning first place in six of the nine events, and a number of seconds and thirds Purdue rolled up a score of 54⅓ points to Northwestern's 31⅓ points. The Purdue track men came to Northwestern with an all-round team, and displayed greater experience and training than Northwestern's men.

C. C. Furnas '22, won first place in both the mile and the half-mile for Purdue. Roy Magruder '22, placed in three events for Purdue, taking second in the 50-yard high hurdles, third in the half-mile, and tied for third in the pole vault. The three events won by Northwestern were the 50-yard high hurdles, the two-mile run, and the 440-yard run. J. D. Wootan '23 won the high hurdles. N. G. Miller '23 won the two-mile run and Bernard Szold '22 took the honors in the 440-yard run. The summary:

50-Yard Dash—Won by J. R. Rohrer '22, Purdue; J. P. Butterfield '22, Purdue, second; E. A. Pollak '21, Northwestern, third. Time—5⅘s.

One-Mile Run—Won by C. C. Furnas '22, Purdue; C. W. Goodman '23, Purdue, second; R. L. Harrison '22, Purdue, third. Time—4m. 38s.

Shot-Put—Won by R. F. Miller '22, Purdue; R. W. Townley '21, Northwestern, second; H. C. Blackwood '22, Northwestern, third. Distance—41ft. 7in.

50-Yard High Hurdles—Won by J. D. Wootan '23, Northwestern; Roy Magruder '22, Purdue, second; W. E. Crossman '23, Purdue, third. Time—7⅘s.

Two-Mile Run—Won by N. G. Miller '23, Northwestern; Gerald Dye '23, Purdue, second; S. S. Little '21, Purdue, third. Time—10m. 25⅘s.

440-Yard Dash—Won by Bernard Szold '22, Northwestern; R. C. Watson '22, Purdue, second; Robert Hoefeller '21, Northwestern, third. Time—53⅘s.

880-Yard Run—Won by C. C. Furnas '22, Purdue; V. S. Brewster '23, Northwestern, second; Roy Magruder '22, Purdue, third. Time—2m. 7s.

High Jump—Won by M. D. Pence '23, Purdue; A. N. Young '21, Purdue, and Frank Loveland '23, Northwestern, tied for second. Height—6ft. 1in.

Pole Vault—Won by Donald Teal '23, Purdue; A. F. Wittner '23, Purdue, second; Roy Magruder '22, Purdue, and R. W. Townley '21, Northwestern, tied for third. Height—11ft. 2in.

Relay—Won by Northwestern, by default.

OTTAWA TAKES HOCKEY TITLE

Defeats St. Patricks in the Second Game of the National Hockey League Play-Off

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

TORONTO, Ontario—Ottawa, last year's hockey champions of the world, will again enter the Stanley Cup series, against either Vancouver or Seattle. They earned the right Monday night, when, in the second of the play-off games for the National Hockey League championship, they defeated St. Patricks here by a score of 2 to 0. The score in the first game at Ottawa last Thursday night was 5 to 0 for Ottawa, so that the Toronto team created more or less of a record by failing to make a goal in the entire series.

Monday's game was a terrific battle from start to finish, the first goal being scored after 51 minutes of play, Capt. Edward Gerard of Ottawa getting it on an easy shot through St. Patricks' defense. The locals put all their strength forward after the goal was scored, and Frank Nighbor had little trouble scoring the second goal four minutes later, this shot being also a weak one through the defense. Vernon Forbes, the local goaler, had previously played a magnificent game in the nets, and it was unfortunate that he should have been beaten by the two easiest shots of the game. The summary:

OTTAWA		ST. PATRICKS
Denneny	lw	rw, Randall, Dye
Nighbor	c	c, Noble
Darragh, Bruce	rw	lw, Smyllie, Denneny
Boucher	ld	rd, Cameron
Gerard, Broadbent	rd	ld, Stuart
Benedict	g	g, Forbes

Score—Ottawa 2, St. Patricks 0. Goals—Gerard, Nighbor for Ottawa. Referee—Cooper Smeaton, Montreal. Time—Three 20-minute periods.

PARTICK THISTLE WINS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European News Office

EDINBURGH, Scotland (Tuesday)—In the Scottish Association Football Cup replay today Partick Thistle defeated Motherwell, 2 to 1.

TWO ENTER INTO DOUBLE FIGURES

J. Gregory and Frank Stringfellow Advance in the Third Division of Football League

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—As a result of the matches in the third division of the Association Football League during the week ending February 19, two more players succeeded in bringing their totals into double figures, these being J. Gregory, Queens Park Rangers, and Frank Stringfellow of Portsmouth. J. Conner of Crystal Palace and Heginbotham of Luton Town scored a couple of goals apiece in their respective matches, but otherwise the scoring was low, and the positions of the leading goal scorers were hardly altered at all. Ernest Simms, Luton's star centerforward, remained easily at the head of affairs with a clear 7-goal lead of Francis Hoddinott of Watford, but neither player added to his total, whereas John Doran of Brighton and Hove Albion, and J. Birch, Queen's Park Rangers, mounted to the extent of 1 goal apiece. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
Ernest Simms, Luton Town	24
Francis Hoddinott, Watford	17
J. Birch, Queens Park Rangers	16
Albert Fairclough, Southend United	15
John Doran, Brighton & Hove Albion	15
W. E. Rawlings, Southampton	15
J. Conner, Crystal Palace	14
H. J. Fleming, Swindon Town	13
C. W. Bailey, Reading	13
W. J. Smith, Queens Park Rangers	13
George Whitworth, Northampton	13
A. S. Leigh, Bristol Rovers	13
A. A. Dominy, Southampton	13
William Batty, Swindon Town	12
H. E. King, Brentford	12
J. Walker, Merthyr Town	11
William Lockett, Northampton	11
Peter Ronald, Watford	10
E. Smith, Crystal Palace	10
J. Gregory, Queens Park Rangers	10
Frank Stringfellow, Portsmouth	10
James Moore, Southampton	10
J. Edmondson, Swansea Town	10
William Wright, Exeter City	9
B. Beynon, Swansea Town	9
William Keen, Millwall	9

FERGUSON LEADS BY SEVEN GOALS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scotland—The most noteworthy happening in Scottish Association football on February 19, so far as goal scoring was concerned, was Duncan Walker's feat of scoring four goals for Dumbarton in a cup-tie with Nithsdale Wanderers. That gave him a considerable lift up in the list of goal scorers. T. B. McInally of Celtic scored a couple, as did George French of Greenock Morton. The latter will probably be going in the near future to Sunderland, a club in the first division of the English Association Football League. Apart from these men, few of the season's prominent scorers did well on February 19, but Hugh Ferguson, the Motherwell player, who has more goals to his credit than any other first-class footballer in the United Kingdom, was successful in adding one goal to his total, thus giving the other aspirants little opportunity of overhauling him. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
Hugh Ferguson, Motherwell	33
William Henderson, Airdrieonians	26
George French, Greenock Morton	24
T. B. McInally, Celtic	24
Andrew Cunningham, Glasgow Rang.	20
Joseph Cassidy, Celtic	20
Duncan Walker, Dumbarton	19
J. R. Smith, Kilmarnock	19
William Reid, Albion Rovers	18
George Henderson, Glasgow Rangers	17
John Bell, Dundee	17
Fletcher Welsh, Third Lanark	16
Frank Walker, Third Lanark	16
F. J. Forbes, Heart of Midlothian	16
George Waite, Clydebank	13
D. L. Anderson, Hibernians	13
Thomas Cairns, Glasgow Rangers	12
Henry Paton, Clydebank	12
Alexander Archibald, Glasgow Rang.	11
Andrew Fyfe, Queens Park	10
Edward Kane, Falkirk	10

TWO TEAMS TIE IN IRELAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BELFAST, Ireland—Irish Association football was confined on February 19 to one important match in the final round of the competition for the County Antrim Shield, this ending in a draw of 1 goal each between Distillery, the holders, and Glentoran, the Irish League champions. These teams, it will be remembered, were the finalists in the recent Irish Cup contest. On the occasion under notice, the Distillery representatives were without the services of James Murdough, their left halfback. They introduced a substitute, however, and played Patrick Dairymple at centerforward. The game proved most exciting, both the goals being obtained in the first half, one for Glentoran by David Lyner and the other for Distillery by Dairymple, whose successful shot came only four minutes after Lyner had found the net. After this play was of a ding-dong character, neither side being able to score again before the final whistle.

ROBERTS' GOAL SCORING HIGH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A good crop of goals accrued from the matches played on February 19 by teams in the first division of the Association Football League, both in the league competition itself and in the third round of the competition for the English cup. The palm of the day for high scoring was carried off by W. T. Roberts, who performed the "hat trick" for Preston North End against Luton at Luton, this feat causing him to rise proportionately in the goal-scoring list. The totals of three other players, Charles Crossley of Everton, W. H. Walker, the Aston Villa centerforward, and R. Butler of Oldham Athletic, were enhanced by two goals, whilst O. Fox of Bradford City secured two goals in mid-week. Walker's performance gained him third place on the list, whilst Crossley's enabled the Everton man to run his total into double figures. Joseph Smith, scoring a goal for Bolton Wanderers in mid-week, drew level once more with Joseph Anderson of Burnley at the head of affairs. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
Joseph Smith, Bolton Wanderers	28
Joseph Anderson, Burnley	28
W. H. Walker, Aston Villa	24
G. W. Elliott, Middlesbrough	22
Thomas Browell, Manchester City	19
Richard Kelly, Burnley	19
C. M. Buchan, Sunderland	19
Neil Harris, Newcastle United	17
Bert Bliss, Tottenham Hotspur	16
W. Chambers, Liverpool	16
Frank Roberts, Bolton Wanderers	15
David McLean, Bradford	14
W. T. Roberts, Preston North End	14
James Seed, Tottenham Hotspur	13
P. Dawson, Blackburn Rovers	13
Frederick Pagnam, Arsenal	12
Richard Parker, Everton	12
J. G. Cock, Chelsea	12
L. Hawksworth, Blackburn Rovers	11
R. Johnson, Liverpool	11
W. Cross, Burnley	11
Charles Crossley, Everton	11
G. S. Seymour, Newcastle United	10
R. Woodhouse, Preston North End	10

DRAW FOR THE DAVIS CUP CONTEST TODAY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—Entries for the Davis Cup having closed on March 15, the Davis Cup Committee will make the draw for the contest today. The nations entered are Australia, Argentina, Belgium, Canada, Denmark, Tzecho-Slovakia, British Isles, France, India, Japan, the Philippines and Spain.

Under the regulations the draw is blind. After the draw each of the competing nations will be notified of its opponent and arrangements will be completed as speedily as possible for the time and place of holding the preliminary ties.

ROBERT BLOOD IS TRANSFERRED

From the Second Division to the First Division in the English Association Football League

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The event of the week ending February 19, so far as the Second Division of the Association Football League was concerned, was the transfer of Robert Blood, the successful Port Vale goal scorer, to West Bromwich Albion, in the First Division. His total in the Second Division goal-scoring list was, on the date of his departure, 21, and now that he is gone, S. C. Puddefoot of West Ham United is left with a clear lead from the rest of the field. A. R. Hawes of South Shields crept a little higher, however, by virtue of a goal scored against Sheffield Wednesday, and he is quite capable of making a stern battle of it with the leader before the season closes. Thomas Brandon of Hull City was the only player in the Second Division to score more than one goal on February 19, and he obtained two in the historical cup-tie with Burnley. Curiously enough this young player commenced the season as a right fullback, which makes his feat all the more noteworthy. The list:

Player and club—	Goals
S. C. Puddefoot, West Ham United	22
Robert Blood, Burslem Port Vale	21
A. R. Hawes, South Shields	17
J. Heathcote, Blackpool	15
James Gill, Cardiff City	14
A. E. Watkin, Stoke	14
J. Paterson, Leicester City	14
Harry Hampton, Birmingham	12
Arthur Cashmore, Cardiff City	12
J. M. McIntyre, Sheffield Wednesday	11
S. Stevens, Notts County	11
Robert Thompson, Leeds United	11
J. R. Spaven, Notts Forest	11
W. T. Pocock, Bristol City	10
J. C. Wilcox, Bristol City	10
C. Edmond, Wolverhpton Wanderers	10
Harry Woods, South Shields	9
A. Potts, Wolverhampton Wanderers	9
John Crosbie, Birmingham	8
Bullock, Bury	8
Donald Cock, Fulham	8
Harry Sergeaunt, Hull City	8
W. Benton, Blackpool	7
M. F. Ellison, Leeds United	7
W. Tempest, Stoke	7

CAYOU RESIGNS DIRECTORSHIP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois—Frank Cayou, for four years athletic director of the Illinois Athletic Club, has resigned to take up other work. John Behrm, assistant to Cayou, is in temporary charge.

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SUPPORT IS URGED FOR BOYS' CLUBS

Chicago Business Man, Who Has Taken an Active Interest in Practical Americanization Problems, Tells of Opportunity

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Illinois—In this city, as in many cities of the United States, business and professional men of prominence have in recent years given increasing attention to the education and Americanization of the under-privileged boy. In this city there have been provided clubs for boys who require and will accept the privileges and training offered. In turn, these clubs and others throughout the cities have been federated, the better to promote their common purposes. At the head of this federation in the middle west is L. E. Myers, a well-known Chicago builder and operator of public utilities. He has devoted much attention to perfecting the organization of the boys' clubs in this city and in broadening the scope of the work of the federation. Mr. Myers, discussing the work for The Christian Science Monitor, said:

"There is no question more important to the future of our country than that of the boy, for what the boy is the man will be, and what this nation will be in the future depends absolutely upon what is made of the boys of today. A general survey has disclosed that about 10 per cent of the total population of the United States is represented by boys between the ages of 8 and 18, or an average age of 13, and under the law the boy is a man at 21. Based on the last official census, it is therefore apparent that there are now about 11,000,000 boys upon whom the country will have to lean very heavily in another seven years.

Boys of Three Classes

"Those most experienced in boys' work have divided these boys into three classes, namely: the ultra-privileged, the privileged and the under-privileged. Carefully made surveys and analyses have disclosed that of the latter there are about 66 per cent, of the privileged class 30 per cent, and the ultra-privileged, 4 per cent. By the under-privileged boy is meant the boy who lacks the full chance of becoming a useful, self-respecting citizen because of poor inheritance, unwholesome environment and demoralizing associations; the boy whose home conditions are such that he is denied the privilege that a normal home provides. The privileged boy is the one so fortunately situated as to afford a membership in the Y. M. C. A., the Boy Scouts, or some kindred organization denied the under-privileged boy because of the expense incident thereto. The ultra-privileged boys are those whose situation is such to even eliminate the Y. M. C. A.

"Investigation has disclosed that altogether too little is being done for the under-privileged boy, especially when his importance to the future of the country is taken into account. The tendency for such a boy is to become a social liability, rather than an asset, an occasion of cost and loss to the community, rather than a means of adding to its wealth and promoting its welfare. Every service-giving or producing member of the community must bear his proportional part of the cost involved in caring for its human waste. The cost of material waste is always greater than the cost of conservation, and this is equally true but much more important in dealing with the most valuable of all things, human life, because in the latter case the truth is fundamental, for the measure of material good depends entirely upon the attitude of mind of the human life which produces it and turns it to individual effort and social uses.

A Community Liability

"The under-privileged boy is a potential liability. Almost invariably his home conditions are poor and parental care, if present at all, frequently unwise and spasmodic. He almost always lives in a congested district; the street and alley are his only playgrounds. At an early age he becomes a member of the gang, whose leader is respected because of his cleverness in anti-social activities, his defiance of proper authority, his slick evasion of the law and his boasted contempt for the teacher, the policeman and every other symbol of order and discipline.

"As a rule, his juvenile years are marked by neighborhood annoyances, small thefts and experiences in vice which are more serious in their portent than in their immediate consequences, but he is forming habits, acquiring a viewpoint and developing a character which, if there be no influence to intervene, will sooner or later certainly make him a charge upon the community.

"Itemizing the loss and cost resulting from the social negligence of this bit of human material, we find: 1. His possible value to the community as a producer of useful service is little, or nothing. 2. His depredations as a mature criminal are not only a menace to, but a charge on the entire community. 3. His demoralizing influence on other boys is akin to the spoiled apple in the basket of sound fruit. 4. His disturbing effect on the community is an influence which weakens respect for the law and the rights of persons and property. 5. He is an expense to the community as an individual for whom the machinery of the law must be set in operation and maintained—a policeman to arrest him, a jail to house him, a court to try him, and eventually a penal institution in which he is finally lodged.

A Total Social Loss

"The total of these items cannot be expressed in dollars, but to speak of such a boy as a total loss is to fall short of the truth. He is more than a loss; he is an item of continuing expense. Society is not alone deprived of what he might have contributed to its wealth and welfare, but it pays for all he destroys and bears the burden of his maintenance during the whole of his career.

"The leader of the labor gang who slugs the willing workman; the bandit who carries a gun and lives by the gunman's code; the automobile bandit and pickpocket, were all once under-privileged boys who developed the gang instinct when they ran the streets and alleys and shouted defiance at the policeman. The boy who cunningly outwitted the law is the man who preaches social discontent and regards society and everything that has to do with the restriction and control of his criminal activities as his enemy. At the bottom of crime, dishonesty and corruption in Labor circles, or organized vice rings, or corrupt politics, or anti-social agitation with its contempt for property rights will be found the boy who lacked a fair chance to make the best of his possibilities.

A Paying Investment

"That is why an investment in the under-privileged boy is a matter of plain business economy. When a boy is cheated out his fair chance it is not he, but the community, that is robbed of that compared to which material wealth is but tinsel and trash, for men, and not money, make a country great. The boy who does not have the normal opportunities of youth does not make a good man. His youth is the foundation upon which his life is built, and upon the integrity of the foundation depends the kind of a life that follows. Every bit of boy material saved from waste and converted into usefulness means a contribution to the life of the community and the nation from which all must derive benefit. Unless the under-privileged boy comes across footsteps leading in the right direction, he will naturally follow those leading in the wrong direction. Every boy rescued from the drift toward crime and anti-social activities means a lessening of those dangers which continually threaten society and the making of one factor in the life of the state stability and progress.

"Those longest experienced in boys' work are unanimously of the opinion that the normal boy is fundamentally good, and experience has proved beyond all doubt that the under-privileged boy will respond whole-heartedly and sincerely to the effort to help him.

Boys' Club Movement

"How, then, is this problem to be met most economically and efficiently? The answer is, through boys' clubs established in those localities where the material to work with is both plentiful and at hand. These clubhouses, of which there are not over 300 throughout the entire country, provide play rooms, game rooms, libraries and athletic facilities. Dues are generally from 5 to 10 cents a month, and the boy is made to feel that this is his club, to the same extent and in exactly the same way as does the man whose contribution is supporting the boys' club. There is nothing in the club which brings it into conflict with any existing agencies. It has no sectarian character, and holds no religious services. Boyhood is its material, and manhood its purpose. It calls to its service men who consider it a privilege to devote their lives to its solution. They function through the Boys Club Federation, a national organization, which feels the obligation of doing something of practical value for the under-privileged boy, and something of lasting benefit for itself and for America. It turns the faces of these lads toward decent, useful manhood, new standards of conduct, new ideals of life and new associations of helpfulness, with a chance to be their best possible selves.

Appeal to Business Men

"While the Boys Club Federation is doing a splendid piece of work, it alone can not accomplish all that must be done. The interest in this work must be nation-wide. The responsibility for present conditions and their correction rests upon every one's shoulders. The average man will give money, but he will not give himself. The solution of the boy problem calls for the personal interest of the business men of the country. Stronger even than the selfish motive that inspires the exploitation of public office for personal gain is the deadly inertia in civic life. But I have great confidence in the disposition of the American people to correct wrong, once they realize the need, and it is to that end that I have made this direct appeal.

"Referring to these boys' clubs, Vice-President Coolidge wrote: 'Here let the boys with order, method, system and regularity gather for intelligent recreation. Here let them train the hand, the ear, the eye. Here let them learn self-control and self-reliance, the foundation of that self-support and self-government on which alone rests that great ideal of America—the rule of the people. Such training and such bearing help boys to find their souls. He who by word or deed shall aid them is advancing the Kingdom of God.'"

WOMEN TO TRAIN ON BANKS OF SWANNANOA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ASHEVILLE, North Carolina—June 16 is the tentative date set for the opening in this city of the United States training camp corps for women. The camp site this year will be on the banks of the Swannanoa River. The encampment will extend through 10 weeks and will probably be attended by 1000 or more women. Mrs. Thomas W. Bickett of Raleigh, North Carolina, commandant of the corps, announces that a gigantic pageant, which will be staged under the direction of Miss E. Grimble, will be one of the features of the encampment.

ONTARIO TO END FARM DRUDGERY

Women Organize Recreation Centers, Cooperative Fruit Canning and Laundries

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian News Office

LONDON, Ontario—Closely following the farmers of the Province in organizing cooperative enterprises, the farm women of Ontario are now to a large extent joined together into a force that is making itself felt both in the community field and in the Province as a whole. The United Farm Women of Ontario, like the United Farmers of Ontario, have their provincial organization and their district branches, and nearly every township has its unit. Brought into being as an off-shoot of the political and commercial organization started by their husbands, the farm women are gradually branching out into lines of endeavor peculiarly their own, and the result is that the old bogey of farm drudgery is meeting its match.

The women of the farm as they organized into clubs and district groups found much machinery ready to their hand. One of the chief aims of the women was to set up community centers, with adequate and proper amusements for the young people of the farm. To aid in this work, the provincial government already had a women's institute branch in the Department of Agriculture, and advice and assistance was immediately available. In addition, the law making the Province responsible for a large share of the financial outlay for community halls and recreation centers, was already in existence, and the result was that community centers have lately been instituted in scores of places throughout the rural sections of Ontario and they are now coming into being almost too fast to keep track of. The machinery was in existence long ago, but it remained for the organized farm women, in most cases, to supply the motive power that brought concrete results.

Waste of Fruit Prevented

Canning centers operated in a cooperative fashion, with modern appliances and government expert supervision, are beginning to take care of the needs of the farm women and the women of the smaller municipalities, and one of the results of the canning center movement is that fruit is handled in large quantities when it is plentiful and waste is prevented.

Now comes the community laundry. Far from being a myth, it is already operating in at least two rural communities of the Province and the idea is spreading. One of the greatest advocates of the community laundry is Mrs. Glenn of Hensall, who claims the time the average woman devotes to washing and ironing could be more profitably employed in other duties about the house such as caring for the garden and poultry. Apart altogether from this, she would have more leisure and enjoyment in the home life if relieved of the wash-day drudgery, and it is this argument which has the widest appeal in favor of the community washing plan.

Electricity in the Home

In statistics recently compiled, Mrs. Glenn estimates the housewife's time to be worth 15 cents an hour, or $1.20 for an eight-hour day, while soap, starch, bluing, fuel, and other things, take another 70 cents making a total outlay of approximately $2. For this amount of money or less, she claims that the family washing could be handled in a community laundry and all energy and time of the housewife could be utilized in some other way.

There is no doubt that the farm home has not kept pace with the barn and field in the matter of machinery and equipment, at least as far as Ontario is concerned. Hydro electric power is beginning to get out through the farms, and the barns and stables have been the first to be equipped. The emancipation of the farm women of the Province will not stop short, it is evident, of complete electrification of all the household work as far as is possible. However this may be, it is certain the movement toward community canning centers and community laundries is bringing most enthusiastic cooperation among the women of the farm, and far-reaching consequences are expected from the present activity.

MUSIC

Chicago Notes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western News Office

CHICAGO, Illinois — If there was nothing that was new upon the program of the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, February 25-26, there was much that was interesting. The second concerto by Handel — considerably made over by Sigismund Bachrich—opened the concerts. In a time wherein it is the fashion to touch up the masterpieces belonging to other ages, one may not make any large objections to the innovations which Bachrich brought about in Handel's score. After all, the concerto could not very well have been offered to Mr. Stock's patrons exactly as its composer left it and if reconstruction was necessary, that which was put forward on this occasion was ingratiating to the ear; moreover, it must have left many listeners with the conviction that Handel has been neglected unduly in favor of Sebastian Bach.

The orchestra offered a highly colored and fascinating interpretation of Rimsky-Korsakoff's suite "Scheherazade," which five years ago was brought into greater popularity than that which it enjoyed before the choreographic version of Diaghileff's Russian Ballet. At the end of the program a revival was given of the "Springtime of Love" overture by George Schumann—a composer whose productions had been shelved in consequence of the general disfavor that fell upon music emanating from the two Teutonic lands. The Chicago Symphony Orchestra gave a singularly brilliant reading of the work.

The soloist of the concert was Miss Isolde Menges, an English performer who elected to be heard in the first concerto for violin by Bruch. Miss Menges evoked enthusiasm for her efforts, and, it may be remarked, it was enthusiasm well deserved. Miss Menges is not, perhaps, one of the spectacular fiddlers who cause audiences to stand upon chairs and wave handkerchiefs and cry "bravo" in a loud voice. Her style is feminine, gentle, restrained as to emotional feeling, but effective and occasionally brilliant. If Bruch's music needed a rather broader tone and a bigger style than that which the newcomer was able to give it, it received an elegant and polished presentation at Miss Menges' skillful hands.

Mr. Toscanini and La Scala Orchestra paid a second visit to Chicago on February 27 and they performed a program rather more interesting than that which they offered at their concert two weeks before. The D major symphony by Brahms was Mr. Toscanini's most momentous work, but the lack of breadth in the interpretation made it less effective to the ear than Strauss' "Don Juan," or a notturno and rondo fantastico by Pick-Mangiagalli. The two latter works proved to be of considerable interest. Their composer may not, perhaps, have any momentous message to deliver, but that which he had to utter was attractive as to melody and harmony and it was admirably scored. Not least interesting were three dances arranged by Respighi—the composer of "The Fountain of Rome"—respectively by sixteenth century Italian masters.

EXAMINATION SYSTEM FOR POSTMASTERS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern News Office

NEW YORK, New York—The extension of the examination system to postmasters of the first-class, known as presidential postmasters, by President Wilson in his order of March 31, 1917, has been an unqualified success, according to the National Civil Service Reform League, and any movement for its overthrow would be a serious blow at the efficiency of the postal service.

Investigation by the Post Office Department of 2103 cases of appointment through examination under the terms of this order showed that more than half the appointees were not affiliated with the Democratic Party in power, the figures being 1012 Democrats, 907 Republicans, 32 Independents, 10 Prohibitionists, 3 Socialists, and 139 without affiliations. Several stated that they were Republican county chairmen at the time of their appointment, a thing inconceivable under the old system.

The league proposes one change further to extend the system. At present, incumbents appointed prior to the order are exempt from examination as long as they remain in office. This might well be changed to provide that no such incumbent should be reappointed without passing a competitive examination, the league says.

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YOUNG woman bookkeeper, stenographer, wishes position in N. Y. C. U-50, The Christian Science Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A LITERARY LETTER

New York, March 14, 1921.

I HAVE not yet read the "Biography of Cecil Rhodes" in the Makers of the Nineteenth Century Series, but I should like to do so in order to learn how he dreamed and developed his Rhodes scholars idea. Is not that the finest thing he achieved? Two Rhodes scholars from each American state pass to Oxford each year. Add to these the scholars from the British Dominions, and a few from Germany. How the three years at Oxford must broaden the minds of these young men and give them an arching survey of the world's thoughts and actions. Do you know I think that I can detect a Rhodes scholar who has returned to America after his Oxford course. There is something broad and tolerant about him; he is a citizen of the English-speaking world; his judgment is calm and catholic, and he has amassed memories. There are three brothers in America who have taken Rhodes scholarships in turn. Yes, it was a great dream!

GOOD things are coming out of South Africa. Has there been any finer literary document since the war ended, or before, than the open letter by General Jan Christian Smuts, sent by invitation of The Evening Post, estimating Woodrow Wilson's place in history? Many readers must have preserved it; many must have glowed and yet sighed when they read the following:

"It was not Wilson who failed at Paris, but humanity itself. It was not the statesmen that failed, so much as the spirit of the peoples behind them. The hope, the aspiration for a new world order of peace and right and justice—however deeply and universally felt—was still only feeble and ineffective in comparison with the dominant national passions which found their expression in the Peace Treaty."

And the passage about the Child—the Covenant of the League of Nations—that was really saved at Paris: how suddenly it was introduced, how it leapt to the eyes, and how the idea remains!

"THE Nation and the Athenæum!" That is now the awkward title of our contemporary. The second half of the combined journal is now headed The Athenæum; but it has nothing of the Athenæum flavor. Even a review by the old editor, J. Middleton Murry, three columns about the poems of Wilfrid Owen, does not help the illusion. Journals do not change. When one paper absorbs another it means little more than that a subscription list has been absorbed. I, in common with other subscribers to the two papers, now receive two copies of The Nation. That is all.

ONE of the articles interests me—that on "The Present State of Reviewing," by A. Clutton-Brock. He is both author and reviewer, and he is pessimistic. He maintains that most reviews are worthless. That is a hard saying, and I am glad to report that I do not agree with Mr. Clutton-Brock. Some reviews are worthless, no doubt, but the majority are far from worthless because they acquaint the public with the information that the book has been published, and is on sale. I know some authors who understand this so well that, although they rarely read reviews of their books, they are always anxious to know the length of them, and their position in the paper. Toward the end of his article Mr. Clutton-Brock remarks: "It will, no doubt, be said that I wrote thus because I, myself, am not well spoken of by reviewers; as a fact, I get more praise from them, of a kind, than abuse; but that does not matter." Mr. Clutton-Brock is more than human if he really means that it does not matter.

AS an author I love praise, and I loathe abuse; but what makes me really angry is when my name is misspelt. A reviewer got my name wrong six times in a column and a half, and I can do nothing except misspell his name when I review one of his books. But I shan't. And what kind of answer can I give to a lady (she must be young) who addresses this question to me in a nice little letter—"I should be very much obliged to you if you would tell me what steps to take in order to qualify for reviewing books?" Well, my dear, if you are an expert on any subject, which I do not think you are, some literary editor, some day, will discover you and pester you for reviews. If not, get to know a literary editor, and convince him by your tongue, but especially by your pen, that you are indispensable to him. It is not easy; but it has been done.

I HOLD that the only reviews of any value, or that influence readers to procure the book, are the enthusiastic ones. Fault-finding interests nobody. High appreciation of an author, done with wisdom, sets the reader tingling to read the volume. Lately there has been quite a run on certain half-forgotten books, because certain chroniclers have reread them and written enthusiastic articles; such books as "Travels in Arabia Deserta," by Charles M. Doughty, which is called "a half-lost classic"; "Moby Dick" and "Typee" by Hermann Melville, an author every exclusive writer seems to be rediscovering and getting excited over; "The Revolution in Tanner's Lane" by William Hale White, which Arnold Bennett describes as "the first modern English prose." Among contemporary authors who have the joy of inspiring enthusiastic notices are H. M. Tomlinson, author of "Old Junk" and "Sea and Jungle," and William McFee. I am beginning to read Tomlinson and McFee owing to these enthusiastic notices. If I were an editor I should entreat Joseph Conrad to review "Captain Macedoine's Daughter," by William McFee.

SOMETIMES the enthusiastic reviewer takes to the lecture platform and discourses for an hour on a favorite book. This, Mr. Edwin Bjorkman, editor of The Modern Drama Series, did recently at the weekly Talk on Books held at The Old Rooftree Inn, New York. The subject of his talk was "Knut Hamsun, His Life and Art." I suppose that Mr. Bjorkman enlarged upon Hamsun's (he is the Nobel prize author) "Growth of the Soil." I have not read this book yet, because it is in two volumes and costs $5; but I have read H. G. Wells upon it, quoted in every advertisement. Ah! That's the way to praise. If every author had a Wells as appreciator, what a grand world it would be.

"THINGS That Have Interested Me," by Arnold Bennett, is having a good press. Indeed so many are the reviews, and so copious the extracts, that by the time I get to the book I shall know it fairly well. How clearly Bennett writes! How severely his words express his thought! His meeting with Henry James at the Reform Club—how simply and unemotionally it is told, and how effective is the sting of criticism at the end—"I doubt whether Henry James ever felt a passion, except for literature. I doubt whether he was, in life, more than a dilettante. And, if it were so, that is what is the matter with his novels."

TO Straight Statements I have added the following:

"I used often to say to my friends, 'As soon as I am free enough, I shall go and live in Paris.' And yet, I had no hope whatever of being able to go to Paris as a resident. I doubt if I had any genuine intention of going. But it was my habit to make such idle forecasts and boasts; seemingly they convinced everybody but me. I think now that something subconscious must have prompted them. They have all been justified by events. Chance, of course, has aided. Thus, from about the age of twenty-five and onward I used to say, 'I shall marry at forty.' I had absolutely no ground of personal conviction for this prophecy. But, by a sheer accident, I did happen to marry at forty. And every one, impressed, went about remarking, 'He always does what he says he'll do.'"

(From "Things That Have Interested Me," by Arnold Bennett.)

AMONG the New Books that I should like to read are:

"Ruskin the Prophet," Centenary Essays.

Because this beautiful book is a collection of estimates and tributes from Dean Inge, John Masefield and others, and it is good, through them, to spend White Nights with Ruskin.

"A Spring Walk in Provence." By Archibald Marshall.

Because Provence is a dream land, and I like the idea of a successful novelist walking with a knapsack through history.

"The Art of Lawn Tennis." By W. T. Tilden.

Because once I rather fancied myself at the game, and William T. Tilden 2nd is a Master-Champion.

Q. R.

EFFORTS FOR PEACE

International Labor Legislation. By H. J. W. Hetherington. London: Methuen & Co., Ltd. 6s.

This book is welcome for two reasons. It contains the first adequate account of the establishment of the International Labor Office under the League of Nations Covenant, and of the Washington conference in the autumn of 1919. Professor Hetherington, who attended the conference, and therefore writes with first-hand knowledge of the public and private discussions on that occasion, analyzes the important problems which any attempt to advance toward international regulation of industrial conditions must inevitably create.

Although he has not aimed at writing a full history of the Washington conference he discusses in separate chapters the principal draft conventions agreed upon, gives a list of the delegates, and in an appendix reproduces the text of the conventions. His volume will, therefore, rank as the authoritative work of reference concerning the beginnings of a movement, the future value of which cannot yet be estimated.

The International Labor Office may become a great organization, full of vitality and exercising a deep influence on the course of industrial legislation and practice in the various manufacturing countries, or it may conceivably degenerate, through the indifference and obstruction of governments, into an ineffective body existing merely to pass resolutions. The first few chapters of the book, in which Professor Hetherington writes of these matters with extreme concentration and compression, must be read closely to understand the difficulties and the splendid opportunities of human service confronting the infant organization, which has taken up its quarters at Geneva, under the directorship of Mr. Albert Thomas, the distinguished French Labor leader.

"Its future," Professor Hetherington believes, "depends on the play of forces far larger than any which it itself can control." He himself doubts the possibility of an advance to a state of internationalism in which it would be possible for a body actually to legislate, but he hopes that the new movement will help to create "a more confident, more generous, and more universal attitude of mind, that shall be free to create and sustain a more just and flexible and yet more stable international and national social order."

"One's great hope for the organization and the League," he writes, "is that their success will be as much in the inward task of focusing, supporting, and instructing the common will and hope of men for justice and peace, as in the sphere of outer enactment."

A BOOK OF THE WEEK

Dostojevski: Geschildert von seiner Tochter, A. Dostojevski (Dostoievski: Depicted by his Daughter, Aimée Dostoievski). Erlenbach-Zurich: Im Eugen Reutsch Verlag. 8 francs.

I

The very name of Dostoievski raises problems. Like all great men he had many aspects, and more than most men he presented the extremes and contradictions of human nature, almost as strongly developed in himself as in the heroes of his works. A book which throws light on his intimate life, and written by some one who shared it, is therefore of interest, even though the writer enjoyed this privilege only for the first 12 years of her life, and does not record her memories until nearly forty years after. For the impressions received during those early years are strong and lasting, and in this case must have been kept alive and supplemented by intercourse with her mother, who brought up her children in an atmosphere of reverent affection for their father.

It is essentially the book of a woman, and a daughter, and depicts the domestic and more comfortable aspect of Dostoievski's character. At the time of his daughter's birth Dostoievski was entering upon the happiest period of his life; the fiercest struggles with circumstance and character were behind him, his financial position was easier, and he had already obtained recognition as one of Russia's greatest writers. This is not to say that the misfortunes or the struggles of Dostoievski's earlier life are ignored by his daughter, but they are idealized, and kept within bounds; they by no means fill out the whole picture, or even the greater part of it, as in some biographies and critiques.

II

It is astonishing that all previous writers have hailed Dostoievski as a Russian, the most Russian of the Russian, the greatest of Russian writers, and have never spoken a word as to his actual origin. It is true that Dostoievski was a Russian: "I felt so near to all Russians," he says in his letters, "that even the convicts never alarmed me; they were Russian, they were my brothers in misfortune. . . . I learnt that in my very inmost being I always have been Russian." But Dostoievski was a Russian by adoption and experience, and this adoption was not completed, or not realised until his fortieth year, after his five years of servitude in Siberia.

Dostoievski was not a Russian racially, but a Lithuanian, that is, he belonged to a civilization older than the Russian, yet not so old as the "European" (West European), which he considered almost decrepit. His father was a Lithuanian whose family had migrated to the Ukraine; his mother, though a Moscovite, was probably also of Ukrainian descent. This accounts for his sense of aloofness from his Russian schoolmates whom he regarded almost as barbarians, and for his shyness and reserve in general, and also for the moral strength and sense of duty which led him to burden many years of his life with the payment of his brother's debts, and for some medieval concepts which followed him through life, such as a conventional and exaggerated sense of "family honor."

It was not until he reached maturity that he began to identify himself with Russia, that is, with the Russia of the peasants, big, Christian and humble, as distinct from the Russia of the intellectuals. In Siberia he had lived among the poor and the criminal as one of them; life was reduced to its simplest and most brutal elements; the superficial fell away. It is true that most of his fellow prisoners disliked him, aware of that something in him which was apart, but with a few, simple and noble despite their crimes, he made friends, and it was through these few that he discovered and experienced the brotherhood of man, the essence of that Russian idea which he was later to proclaim. This was the base from which sprang his intimacy with Russia, so faithfully and minutely described in his later works. These are the matured product of his youth, of years in which he was upheld only by his knowledge that his fate was but the preparation for his mission; for he could not serve Russia until he knew her.

In addition to the natural strangeness of Dostoievski's character, there is much in his life, apart from his banishment to Siberia, to account for that undue stress on the terrible which appears in his works. In this connection, however, it should be remembered that to the English reader most Russian writers seem brutal, for the very reason of the youthfulness of the Russian nation.

III

Even as a child Dostoievski's life had few pleasures, for his father was a stern disciplinarian, and his natural reserve was increased by a lack of companionship with the children of other families. This defect of character was painfully evident at the engineering school, which he entered at the age of 16, where he made few friends. His reserve was partly accounted for, no doubt, by lack of money, which he felt as a deep humiliation, for even at this early age he began his almost lifelong battle with poverty.

Next followed a period of greater happiness, of independence and success. With the publication of his "Poor Folk" he won fame at a stroke, and was almost carried off his feet. It was shortly after this that he became entangled in a political plot; his imprisonment, sentence, reprieve, and banishment begin the second period of his life, which includes five years of penal servitude in Siberia, and ends in his unfortunate first marriage.

Much has been written on the effect which the sentence, which the prisoners believed was about to be carried out, must have had on a nature as sensitive as Dostoievski's, and there can be little doubt that it led him to search, more deeply than most men, for the ultimate realities; its effect was not lessened by the years of isolation and of close study of the Bible, by which it was followed. It was during these years that his political ideas underwent a complete transformation. He saw that the figure of the Tzar was a tremendous moral influence in the lives of the peasants, and realized that for Russia a republic would mean the reign of ignorance and brutality. "We, the unhappy victims of the Russian Revolution," writes Aimée (the Bolsheviki have robbed her of all her property) "are already witnessing the fulfillment of his prophecy."

IV

The second period of Dostoievski's life begins with his assumption of his brother's debts. These debts, together with his care for his numerous relations and also his own extravagance, account for the severity of Dostoievski's struggles, a condition reflected in the letters of this period, the greater part of which deal with money matters. From this time onward for many years he wrote, as he himself says, "under the lash." The brighter side of his position is seen in his second and very happy marriage with a young girl, Anna Grigorowna Snitkin. It would be difficult to exaggerate the beneficent influence which her practical, well-balanced nature had upon Dostoievski. Soon after his marriage he was obliged to flee to Europe with his young wife, in order to escape his creditors and mischief-making relations, and despite the struggle with poverty the years spent abroad contain many happy interludes. We almost live through these years with the Dostoievskis: the joy and surprise of the spring in Dresden, the monotony of Geneva, the heat of genial Florence. Then the return to Germany which had lost its charm because homesickness had laid hold on the young wife. It was in Dresden that Aimée was born.

It was not until the return to Russia that money troubles began to lessen, chiefly owing to the sound commonsense of Dostoievski's wife. She was the first Russian woman to handle large editions; her example was followed later by Countess Tolstoy. At first the Dostoievskis led a quiet, retired life and it is now that we begin to see Dostoievski as the affectionate husband and father, anxious to inspire his children with noble aims and ideals, with love of country and devotion to duty, recognizing too the value of the lighter side of life, of little presents, of jokes, and summer holidays.

No sooner were his debts paid than Dostoievski entered upon the arena of politics. In his "Diary of an Author" he attempted to arouse patriotism, and to unite the intellectuals with the people; the people were still Russian; the intellectuals, however, were filled with European ideas, and despised or hated Russia. At the same time Dostoievski did not depreciate European culture; on the contrary, he knew that Russia had much to learn from it.

V

Dostoievski's fame was now steadily growing, both as a patriot and as a novelist. The "Diary of an Author" was followed by the "Brothers Karamazoff," probably the greatest of all his works.

Few great writers have been visited by success in so startling and tangible a form as was Dostoievski on the occasion of his now famous Puschkin speech. It was a great popular triumph; the whole of Russia's literary world, whether Westerners or Slavophils, were present to acknowledge and acclaim. It was Dostoievski, not Puschkin, who was the hero of the hour. The speech was both a masterly analysis of the genius of Puschkin, and also a great call to patriotism, as Dostoievski understood it, to union with the people, and the rejection of those European ideas which would lead Europe herself to her doom.

In the prison of Siberia there was but one book which he could read openly, and that was the Bible, much of which he finally knew by heart. At critical times in his life he turned to the Bible. This is not inconsistent with times of doubt and questioning, but if there was conflict there was the will to believe. "Belief," he says, "is first of all in importance. 'We shall never lack money,' he said emphatically. 'But where is it to come from?' said my mother, astonished and vexed at his irresponsibility, 'will it fall from heaven?'" . . . Dostoievski had unbounded faith in God, and never troubled about the fate of his family; and he was right, for after his death we lacked nothing." Again in his last interview with his children he asked his wife to read to them the parable of the prodigal son "My children, never forget what you have just heard," he said. "Have absolute faith in God, and never doubt his pardon. . . . If in the course of your life, you should commit some crime, humble yourselves before him, as before your Father."

Aimée attempts to account for the unwholesome and unhappy atmosphere with which some critics have surrounded Dostoievski on two grounds; the mistake which English critics make in confounding Dostoievski with his heroes, and the overemphasis which has been laid on the complaints contained in his letters. There are, of course, cases where Dostoievski's heroes are justifiably taken to be himself. "There is moral chaos in his works, because our young and anarchistic Russia is still chaotic; but there was nothing chaotic in Dostoievski's own life." In this she is undoubtedly right. If Dostoievski were himself all the characters he has conceived he would have achieved the goal of Faust, to experience in himself all human suffering; but Dostoievski was an artist, and was capable of conceiving of characters which were not himself.

DELIGHTFUL REMINISCENCES

The Days Before Yesterday. By Lord Frederic Hamilton. London. Hodder & Stoughton. 12s. 6d.

The reviewer, faced with a volume of reminiscences, is apt to look upon it with distavor. So much that is trivial, so much that is poor, has appeared in book form of late that the very look of such a volume is disconcerting; but no one can make a mistake in ordering the work before us. Once opened, it will be read from cover to cover, now with laughter, now with the mental question, How did Lord Frederic know that? For a more discriminating, a more sympathetic picture of childhood has rarely appeared in print. The long, dark, stuffed-crocodile-haunted passages of his Ulster home; the watering the faded flowers on a carpet at Buckingham Palace to make them fresher; the joys of wood and water in the Viceregal Lodge at Dublin, with a tribe of Red Indians haunting the one and a raking pirate craft lying off the island in the other; these things appeal to us all, and carry us back into the magic past. The visit to Paris at the age of 7, when Lord Frederic met old Comte de Flahault, who had taken part in Napoleon's Russian campaign and would describe the entry into Moscow and the sad retreat to the little boy; the delights of the shops and the marionettes, from which the little boy would be torn by a British nurse on the lookout for "something French"; the drafts of "coco" or liquorice and water, from a peripatetic tank covered with red velvet and adorned with silver bells, these things read like pages of du Maurier, that mighty influence on the entente cordiale.

It is hard to pass on, but we cannot linger, or we should never reach even "Chittenden's," Lord Frederic's admirable preparatory school, his five years at which were heralded by an experience of all things most terrible to the small boy. To look like other people is the one convention which really penetrates the schoolboy mind; and Lord Frederic's governess had the supervision of his school outfit. He appeared on his first Sunday in the costume of William IV's reign, velvet tunic, loose limp collar, and tasseled velvet cap, and inextinguishable laughter rose around him from the Eton-jacketed and top-hatted throng, until his family was worried into sending him a proper outfit, and life became a different thing.

Chittenden's and Harrow—and all he says of both should be read by public schoolmen—were followed by a sojourn in France and Germany, and never was 17 preparing for the diplomatic service more happily placed than in M. Ducros'—or Madame Ducros' rather—delectable house at Nyons. The picture of Dauphiné society, of the distant glamour of Paris as reflected in the person of a dowdy little lady who owed her position in society to being a "vraie Parisienne," of the legal jokes and tours of the author's hosts, these things have not been told in English until now, and once read will set all northerners agog for Provence, its sun, its roses and its gayety. Lord Frederic was equally happy in his hosts at Brunswick—making allowance, that is, for the change from joyous laughter to middle-class German stolidity, and his reminiscences are pleasant reading, especially the picture of the English Club, at which 15 middle-aged business men would meet to discuss trade problems in heavily conscientious English, fining themselves for every lapse into their native tongue.

Then followed work in earnest, work for the Foreign Office in St. Petersburg, Ottawa, and Calcutta, enlivened with theatricals and dramatic rescues of helpless English shadowed by suspicious police; with dippings into medieval alchemy and amateur architecture in ice and bamboo; with happy days of leave spent at Shakespeare, consecrated Glamis, the oldest inhabited house in Great Britain, or with his family in Grosvenor Square; with a swim across Niagara or a dissertation on the oldest elephant in India, that very identical beast upon whose back Warren Hastings made his first entry into Calcutta, which survived to obey the orders of Lord Frederic's great-nephew, and to salute the White Man in the person of that six-year-old.

The whole is told with such verve and vividness that the reader is hurried on from page to page, and reaches the gentle conclusion, with its sense of "rest after strife, port after stormie seas," with regret, indeed, but with such regret as an autumn day inspires, whose gold and flame of trees herald the winter, but hold in themselves the promise of spring.

AN ITALIAN WRITER

Guglielmo Ferrero

There are three great Italians now living whose names are quite popular among the upper and middle classes of all English-speaking countries. One of these three men is Guglielmo Ferrero, the historian; the other two are Gabriel d'Annunzio, the poet, and Guglielmo Marconi, the inventor of the wireless telegraph. The popularity of Ferrero in America began about thirteen years ago, when President Roosevelt invited him to come over to the United States and give a course of lectures on Roman history, the subject of a great work he had just published and which had created a great sensation in Europe. His lectures proved an immense success and he was invited to repeat them in several of the large cities of the States. This gave him an opportunity of studying closely the social and economic life of the American people and of comparing the young, vigorous industrial democracy of America with the old classic Roman world, in whose atmosphere he had been mentally living for 10 years while writing his book on the "Greatness and Decline of Rome."

The results of his observations and meditations during the two eventful years he spent in America (1908-09) were put forth in what may be considered, in many respects, his most significant work: "Between the Two Worlds," published in 1913, a year before the war. In this book Ferrero sums up in a few paragraphs his new conception of life; he condemns the present industrial system, not on the ground of its being immoral, but of its being boundless, of its having destroyed all sense of limit in man and all check on human passions; he predicts a general cataclysm as a necessary outcome of the social conditions of humanity and he asserts that the only salvation lies in finding a new basis of authority to take the place of the one which knowledge and mechanical progress have razed to the ground, the former with its materialistic views of life, the latter, by reducing the workingman to a piece of machinery.

This theory, which he develops in his later writings during the war and after-war period, appears to be in an open contrast with what he had proclaimed in his first book that made him famous: "Young Europe." "L'Europa Giovane" is a book of impressions, brilliantly written, somewhat paradoxical, teeming with new ideas which startled and shocked many of its readers. Its main thesis is that industrialism must be considered as the emblem of true progress and that therefore Germany is the most advanced nation of all. The contradiction between the two theses, the one condemning, the other extolling industrial life, is quite evident, but it may easily be explained when the circumstances in which the two books were composed and the nature of Ferrero's genius are considered. The earlier work, written in 1895 and published in 1897, when the author was still a very young man and while Italy was just awaking to a new industrial life and importing from Germany the Socialist ideas and organization, is the record of his long travels in Europe and of his one year's residence in Germany, England and France. Ferrero having completed his studies in jurisprudence at Turin where, while still a boy, he collaborated with Professor Lombroso, the famous sociologist (of whom he afterward married the younger daughter), in the book, "The Female Offender," went to Bologna to study literature under Carducci, and then in 1893, age 21, he traveled all over Europe; and it was quite natural that having a bias toward Socialism and being imbued with materialistic ideas, he should admire the splendid though purely mechanical and intellectual organization of Germany. Fifteen years later, after having studied profoundly the classic world and having lived completely secluded from all social and economic movements of his days, being suddenly brought into close touch with the great industrial life in America, he was able to express a more serene and mature judgment on the economical organization of the world, to see the shortcomings and the dangers of the capitalistic system and to condemn what first he had exalted.

Then there is another element to be considered: the nature of his genius. Ferrero has not a scientific thought method, not even a logical one; he is more of an artist, he has the gift of simplifying the most complex problem, reducing it to one or two central ideas; his is a synthetical rather than an analytical mind. Even as an historian he cannot be considered great if history be regarded as a science, and this explains why his historical work has been slighted by some German critics.

It will interest English readers to know how Ferrero came to write his monumental book on Rome. While studying at Turin under Lombroso, he had planned a vast work on the History of Justice, a comparative study of the different conceptions in different ages and different countries of the basis of right as expressed in a body of laws. Once he had finished his university courses and taken his degree, he set himself to this great task; but one day while consulting at the British Museum the "Codex Theodosianus," he realized that to penetrate the spirit of Roman laws it was necessary to have first a clear notion of Roman life, of its social and economic conditions, of its political and cultural aspects, and so on. He began then to study the history of Rome in the third, fourth, and fifth centuries, but to understand well those historical periods he was compelled to trace his road backward to the origin of the Roman Empire. In short, he became so completely absorbed in his historical researches that he lost sight of his original plan of writing a History of Justice; and after 10 years (1897-1907) of severe studies he gave to the world his great book, "Greatness and Decline of Rome." So it was an interest in a moral problem that brought him to write on history; and it is his moral interest in the salvation of humanity that inspires his most recent writings and leads him to search in the history of the nineteenth century for the causes and the remedies of the world's present crisis.

Ferrero has devoted this last year to the study of Europe in the nineteenth century and he has arrived at some very interesting conclusions, which he has put forth in a series of lectures held at the British Institute of Florence in the month of December and to be repeated soon at Milan and Paris. He believes that the doctrine of legitimacy or of the divine right of kings, which was proclaimed again after the French Revolution, at the Congress of Vienna, enabled Europe to live in a state of relative peace during a hundred years; and now that the last three great empires of Austria, Germany and Russia have fallen to pieces, it must be replaced by another doctrine which cannot any more be represented by the King but by the state. A powerful state is what is needed to overcome our world crisis and to reestablish order in the present chaos.

It is to be hoped that this is only a temporary conclusion, that Ferrero will see deeper into the social problem of today and will understand that a true concept of authority cannot be found outside of us, but in ourselves. Peace and order will be brought back to the world only if we are able first to purify and harmonize our inner life and are willing to act in accordance with the divine light which is reflected in our thought.

VARIOUS PROBLEMS

Great American Issues. By John Hays Hammond and Jeremiah W. Jenks. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $2.

In the writing of a book on economic problems in the United States, John Hays Hammond, practical man of affairs, has done well to have the aid of such a thorough student of economics as Prof. Jeremiah W. Jenks. Yet even this combination of vigorous talents has succeeded in producing only a general summary of what has been discussed competently in the better newspapers and magazines during the last few years. Mr. Hammond's "South African Memories," which are appearing in Scribner's Magazine, are naturally much more interesting than his views on immigration, the standard of living, and education. His discussion of issues should, however, make good reading for college students and for the new Administration in the United States.

Considering "Labor, Capital, and the Community," the authors say: "The gist of the whole matter is that the antagonism of interests is a temporary phase, due to disagreement over the division of the joint product; harmony of interests is the permanent condition of joint advantage with a large product to divide." This sentence, on page 79, illustrates the kind of encouragement that the book expresses for the benefit of those who wish a brief statement of the general economic situation.

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THE HOME FORUM

At the Hour of Dews

Oh, sun! that o'er the western mountains now
Go'st down in glory! ever beautiful
And blessed is thy radiance, whether thou
Colorest the eastern heaven and night-mist cool,
Till the bright day-star vanish, or on high
Climbest and streamest thy white splendors from mid-sky.

Yet, loveliest are thy setting smiles, and fair,
Fairest of all that earth beholds, the hues
That live among the clouds, and flush the air
Lingering and deepening at the hour of dews.
Then softest gales are breathed, and softest heard
The plaining voice of streams, and pensive note of bird.

—William Cullen Bryant.

The Effect of Some Words in Print

I have a great liking for the effect of some words in print. Silver and crystal are both attractive words to view, I think; so are cedar and cedarn, lattice and missal; and the word pavement is, though I cannot say why, attractive to me. Purfled (embroidered with gold thread) is another of the words that I admire, and so are Cypress and Cyprus-lawn, and scarlet, starry, chaplet, garland, and be-diamonded, which last word Mr. Stevenson sets on a page of his Underwoods to the beautifying of that page, in my opinion. Emblazoned gives pompous magnificence to a line of print, I think; and Milton's "flowery kirtled" pale delicacy. Ivory pleases me printed, and so do jacinth, and ebony, and coronation, which last wins also esteem, I take it, from its flower significance—Carnations being the descendants of Elizabethan Coronations. Pomander I consider to be a most decorative word, and in the same category I set Province and corridor, madrigal and lute, lyre and constellation. As words of a bedizening character I see incense, arras, and peacock, dais, damask, damascene, flambeau, and flamboyant. Context is not needed. The paper scroll is bedecked, with no aid but the word's own, with the color and pomp of a mediæval pageant or Indian ceremony of State. These are but a few that at the moment occur to me out of an abundant stock, the sight of which, set on paper, adorn and give it brilliancy and sparkle in my eyes.—"Pages from the Day-Book of Bethia Hardacre," Ella Fuller Maitland.

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Righteous Judgment

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

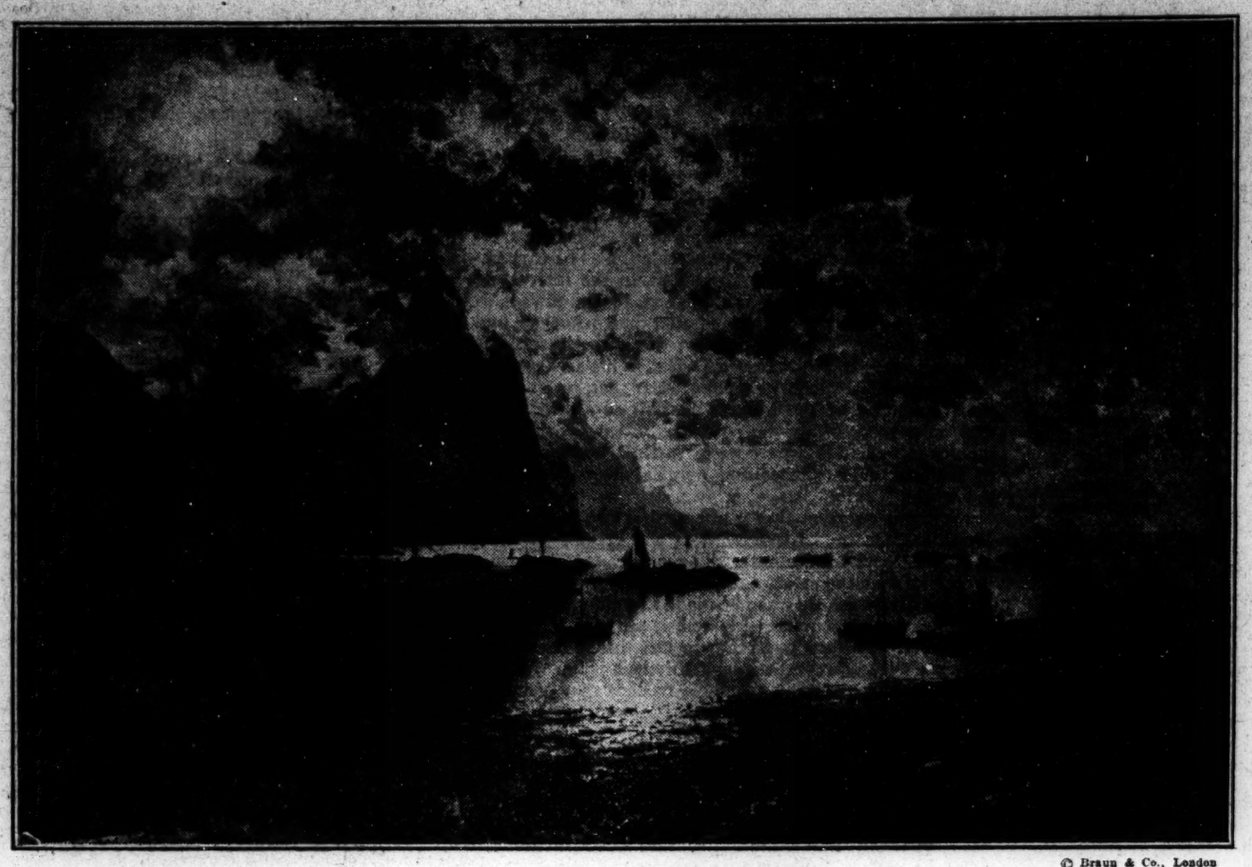
IN order to render a decision it is necessary that the facts should be known. To make an award, to execute a sentence, implies that one has the power to weigh the relative values of things; and to do this with justice and wisdom is to render righteous judgment. But is it righteous judgment that anyone should suffer for breaking any of the laws announced from time to time by medical science, so-called, when God neither made these laws nor knows of their existence? Is it righteous judgment that getting wet feet should mean getting a cold? Righteous judgment calls for righteousness or right thinking. To form one's judgment on false thinking prevents judgment from being right or righteous. To condemn or convict anyone on the assumption that sin, sickness, and death are realities, having divine origin, and, therefore, are prime necessities, is to dispense unscientific or unrighteous judgment. God has made no laws imposing evil upon man. To act upon the supposition that He has done so is to enthrone error as judge and make truth the culprit, to place righteousness on trial as a criminal.

Jesus exercised righteous judgment. He said in his Sermon on the Mount, "Judge not, that ye be not judged. For with what judgment ye judge, ye shall be judged: and with what measure ye mete, it shall be measured to you again." He shamed would-be accusers by forcing them to look within. To those who condemned him for healing the sick on the Sabbath day, he replied, "Judge not according to the appearance, but judge righteous judgment." The appearance is the testimony of material sense and this is erroneous, for it cannot perceive the things of God. Even with reference to material things the witness of the five physical senses needs to be constantly corrected by the reasoning of the human mind. Had Columbus trusted implicitly to his physical eyesight, he would not have attempted to circumnavigate the globe in search of India and discovered America. Not one of the great discoveries could have taken place, had not the unrighteous judgment of physical sensation been checked up or counteracted by mental judgment. Appearances are deceptive, circumstantial evidence, even of the most convincing sort, is scanned with suspicion in the courts of law. Jesus' warning is generally heeded by the bench, and the bench should learn also the spiritual Science of judging righteous judgments, in accordance with the eternal facts of being, hidden from the materialist.

As a matter of fact, judgment is being rendered daily, whether it be righteous or unrighteous. It is useless to await a final Judgment day. Far better is it to make certain that our daily judging is accurate, based upon realities and not upon appearances. Mrs. Eddy says on page 291 of Science and Health, "No final judgment awaits mortals, for the judgment-day of wisdom comes hourly and continually, even the judgment by which mortal man is divested of all material error." Thus viewed, righteous judgment is to be welcomed by all, even when it seems to be directed upon ourselves and our affairs, for such judgment acts as a purification and liberation. It really means the destruction of error, the setting free of our best qualities and qualifications to act, the establishing of our true careers, the unfoldment of our highest usefulness. The good you know and apply acts as righteous judgment. Spiritual facts concerning existence sweep away the false. There is no reason to fear divine judgment, for it is always righteous, just, wise, and merciful. It is not expressed in punishment, but in healing and saving. It means redemption and regeneration, it carries with it the renewal of youth, of freshness, enjoyment, and love. There is always kindness in God's justice.

Unfortunately the human mind, alert to prevent Science, seeks to introduce its false concepts into the meaning of the words used by the human race. Misunderstanding the nature of God, it seeks to cause His righteous judgment to be misunderstood. The word judgment is frequently used as equivalent to calamity, that is, a calamity supposed to be sent by God, an act of Providence. The law of the land, for instance, recognizes elemental catastrophes, such as storms, floods, famines, outbreaks of disease, etc., as acts of God. It limits the liabilities of persons and corporations in consequence thereof, making God, and not man, responsible in such instances. Thus the law sanctions the false concept of God as a terrifying, destructive agency, and makes Him responsible for the evil which is in the world, while Christian Science uncovers such disturbances of nature as self-destructive activities of evil, and not as punishments of the Principle of good, God.

The Christly compassion of Jesus, so conspicuous in his ministry, was based upon absolute Science. He well knew that mortal existence was imperfect and that the terrible accusations and recriminations which he saw men heap upon their fellow men were hypocritical and unscientific. He saved the victims and repudiated unrighteous judgment. He was a friend of sinners, for he freed them from both sin and its penalty. He was a healer of the sick by the act of judging righteous judgment. Christian Science teaches mankind to follow his example by rejecting unrighteous, and passing righteous, judgment. The method and its result is thus described by the Founder of Christian Science in Science and Health (pp. 390-391), "Rise in the conscious strength of the spirit of Truth to overthrow the plea of mortal mind, *alias* matter, arrayed against the supremacy of Spirit. Blot out the images of mortal thought and its beliefs in sickness and sin. Then, when thou art delivered to the judgment of Truth, Christ, the judge will say, 'Thou art whole!'"



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"The Port of Bodö," by Adelsteen Normann

Days and Nights in Norway

The summer day is of long duration in Norway. During the light nights Nature dreams, day meets day, and away up in the North the sun illumines the heavens by night as well as by day. Even in the southernmost parts of the country the setting sun barely sinks below the horizon from the end of April to the beginning of August, consequently bright twilight prevails during the whole of that period; but we must travel farther north and reach the polar circle before we see the sun shining all through the summer night.

At Bodö the sun does not set from the beginning of June to the first week in July; and at North Cape the midnight sun is visible from May 12 to July 29, and its orb presents from that place a most weird and impressive sight.

In winter, on the other hand, twilight takes the place of daylight in these high latitudes, and at North Cape the sun is not seen from the middle of November to the end of January.

Farther south, however, at Trondhjem, the sun rises at ten a. m. and sets at two-thirty, on the shortest days of winter; and at Bergen there are nearly six hours of daylight at that time of the year.

Norway in winter is not quite so dreadful a place as most people would imagine. After the first heavy fall of snow the days become bright and clear, and blue skies prevail, often for several weeks in succession, especially in districts which lie at some distance inland from the coast, or near the heads of the larger fjords. The air is here fresh and bracing, and the five hours of sunshine during even the shortest days make walking, sleighing, and ski-running attractive exercises. On the darkest nights of mid-winter the sky is palpitating with the luminous northern lights—the aurora borealis—which streams up from behind the dark mountains in prismatic hues of great brilliance; and when the full moon shines on the sparkling fjord and on the deep, crisp snow, it is exhilarating to take a long sleigh drive over the frosty roads by the margin of the fjord, to sup at a friend's house on an evening at Yuletide.—"The Norwegian Fjords," Heaton Cooper.

A Child in Paris

"I was about to inform you that in the third year of my age and in the eighteenth and last of the reign of Louis Philippe the First, King of France, my greatest pleasure in life was going for walks," writes Anatole France in "Little Pierre." "They did not send me into the wood, like Little Red Riding Hood; alas, I was not so Arcadian! Born and brought up in the heart of Paris, on the brave Qual Malaquais, I knew not the pleasures of field and hedgerow. But assuredly the town also has its charm. Taking my hand in hers, my mother led me along the streets with their countless sounds, crowded with shifting colors and enlivened by the throng of passers-by; and when she had any purchases to make, she would take me with her into the shops. We were not rich, and she did not spend much money, but the shops she used to visit seemed to me to be unsurpassable in extent and splendor. The Bon Marché, the Louvre, the Printemps, the Galeries did not exist in those days. The largest establishments, in the latter years of the constitutional monarchy, could only boast a local clientèle. My mother, who belonged to the Faubourg Saint-Germain, used to go to the Deux-Magots and the Petit Saint-Thomas.

"'Of these two shops, one of which was in the Rue de Seine and the other in the Rue du Bac, only the latter now survives, but it has grown so big and so different, with the lions' heads that lend terror to its front, from what it was in its early days, that I no longer recognize it. . . .

"The shop seemed to me immense and filled with treasures. It was there, perhaps, that I acquired that predilection for sumptuous things which became very strong in me, and has never left me since. . . . When an assistant who was serving my mother measured out some cloth by means of a yard wand fixed horizontally to a copper rod dependent from the ceiling, it seemed to me that his calling was splendid and his destiny glorious. . . .

"My dear mama, like the good housekeeper she was, did her shopping herself, buying her groceries at Courcelles' in the Rue Bonaparte, . . . and her chocolate at Debeauve and Gallais' in the Rue des Saints-Pères. Whether it was that he gave one plenty of sugar-plums to taste, or that he made the crystals of his sugar-loaves glisten in the sun, or that, with a gesture combining boldness and elegance he turned a pot of gooseberry jelly upside down to show how well it had set, M. Courcelles charmed me with his persuasive graces and his convincing demonstrations. I used to get almost angry with my mother because of the doubtful and incredulous air with which she listened to the assurance, always backed with examples, offered by this eloquent grocer. I have since learned that her scepticism was justified. . . .

"Much as I liked Corcelet's shop, at the sign of the 'Gourmand,' that of Debeauve and Gallais, purveyors by appointment to the Kings of France, pleased me more and charmed me more than any other. So beautiful did it seem to me, that I did not judge myself worthy of entering therein save in my Sunday clothes, and, on reaching the threshold, I looked carefully at my mother's attire in order to satisfy myself that it was suitably elegant. Well, well, my taste was not so bad! The house of Debeauve and Gallais, chocolate makers to the Kings of France, is still in existence and its appearance has changed but little. I can therefore speak of it from actual knowledge and not from fallacious recollection. It creates a very good impression. Its scheme of decoration dates from the early years of the Restoration, before style in such matters had become too heavy, and it is in the manner of Percier and Fontaine. I cannot help sadly reflecting when I look at these motifs, rather frigid it may be, but delicate, pure and well ordered, how taste in France has deteriorated during the last century. What a distance we have travelled from the decorative art of the Empire, inferior as that was to the style of Louis XVI and the Directoire. In this old-world shop one cannot but admire the sign with its well proportioned, bold lettering; the arched windows with their fan-shaped mouldings, the far end of the shop rounded like a little temple, the counter semi-circular in shape following the curve of the room. . . .

"Need I remark that when I was but three or four years old I was not given to discussing the theory of decoration? But, whenever I went into the establishment of Messrs. Debeauve and Gallais, it seemed to me as though I was entering a fairy palace. What assisted the illusion was the sight of certain young ladies there in black gowns, with lustrous hair, seated round the semi-circular counter in attitudes of gracious solemnity. In the midst of them, gentle and grave of mien, sat a lady of riper years, who made entries in registers which reposed on a big desk, and handled pieces of money and bank notes. . . . On either side of her, young ladies, both dark and fair, were busily engaged, some in covering the cakes of chocolate with a thin metal leaf of silvery brightness, others in enveloping these same cakes, two at a time, in white paper wrappers with pictures on them and then sealing these wrappers with wax which they heated in the flame of a little tin lamp. They accomplished these tasks with skill and with a celerity that seemed to betoken delight. I imagine, when I come to think of it now, that they did not work like that for the fun of the thing; but in those days I might quite well have made a mistake, seeing how ready I was to look on any kind of work as a diversion. This at least is certain, that it was a joy to the eye to watch the deft fingers of those young women."—(Tr. by J. Lewis May.)

The Outlook From Ampersand

"Our trail led us at first through a natural meadow, overgrown with waist-high grass, and very spongy to the tread. . . ." Henry van Dyke tells us in "Little Rivers."

"Then through a tangle of old wood-roads my guide led me safely, and we struck up on the long ridges which slope gently from the lake to the base of the mountain. Here walking was comparatively easy, for in the hardwood timber there is little underbrush. The massive trunks seemed like pillars set to uphold the level roof of green. Great yellow birches, shaggy with age, stretched their knotted arms high above us; sugar-maples stood up straight and proud under their leafy crowns; and smooth beeches—the most polished and park-like of all the forest trees—offered opportunities for the carving of . . . names. . . .

"The woods were quiet. It seemed as if all living creatures had deserted them. Indeed, if you have spent much time in our northern forests, you must have often wondered at the sparseness of life, and felt a sense of pity for the apparent loneliness of the squirrel that chatters at you as you pass, or the little bird that hops noiselessly about in the thickets. The mid-summer noontide is an especially silent time. The deer are asleep in some mild meadow. The partridge has gathered her brood for their mid-day nap. The squirrels are perhaps counting over their store of nuts in a hollow tree, and the hermit-thrush spares his voice until evening. The woods are close—not cool and fragrant as the foolish romances describe them—but warm and still; for the breeze which sweeps across the hilltop and ruffles the lake does not penetrate into these shady recesses, and therefore all the inhabitants take the noontide as their hour of rest. Only the big woodpecker—he of the scarlet head and mighty bill—is indefatigable, and somewhere unseen is 'tapping the hollow beech-tree,' while a wakeful little bird,—I guess it is the black-throated green warbler,—prolongs his dreamy, listless ditty,—'te-dé-terit-sca,—te-dé-us-wait.'

"After about an hour of easy walking, our trail began to ascend more sharply. We passed over the shoulder of a ridge and around the edge of a fire-slash, and then we had the mountain fairly before us. Not that we could see anything of it, for the woods still shut us in, but the path became very steep, and we knew that it was a straight climb; not up and down and round about did this most uncompromising trail proceed, but right up, in a direct line for the summit.

"Now this side of Ampersand is steeper than any Gothic roof I have ever seen, and withal very much encumbered with rocks and ledges and fallen trees. There were places where we had to haul ourselves up by roots and branches, and places where we had to go down on our hands and knees to crawl under logs. It was breathless work, but not at all dangerous or difficult. Every step forward was also a step upward; and as we stopped to rest for a moment, we could see already glimpses of the lake below us. But at these I did not much care to look, for I think it is a pity to spoil the surprise of a grand view by taking little snatches of it beforehand. It is better to keep one's face set to the mountain, and then, coming out from the dark forest upon the very summit, feel the splendour of the outlook flash upon one like a revelation.

"The character of the woods through which we were now passing was entirely different from those of the lower levels. On these steep places the birch and maple will not grow or at least they occur but sparsely. The higher slopes and sharp ridges of the mountains are always covered with black timber. Spruce and hemlock and balsam strike their roots among the rocks, and find a hidden nourishment. They stand close together; thickets of small trees spring up among the large ones; from year to year the great trunks are falling one across another, and the undergrowth is thickening around them, until a spruce forest seems to be almost impassable. The constant rain of needles and the crumbling of the fallen trees form a rich, brown mould, into which the foot sinks noiselessly. Wonderful beds of moss, many feet in thickness, and softer than feathers, cover the rocks and roots. There are shadows never broken by the sun, and dark, cool springs of icy water hidden away in the crevices. You feel a sense of antiquity here which you can never feel among the maples and beeches. Longfellow was right when he filled his forest primeval with 'murmuring pines and the hemlocks.' . . .

"Under the direction of the Adirondack Survey, some years ago, several acres of trees were cut from the summit; and when we emerged, after the last sharp scramble, upon the very crest of the mountain, we were not shut in by a dense thicket, but stood upon a bare ridge of granite in the centre of a ragged clearing.

"I shut my eyes for a moment, drew a few long breaths of the glorious breeze, and then looked out upon a wonder and a delight beyond description.

"A soft, dazzling splendour filled the air. Snowy banks and drifts of cloud were floating slowly over a wide and wondrous land. Vast sweeps of forest, shining waters, mountains near and far, the deepest green and the palest blue, changing colours and glancing lights, and all so silent, so strange, so far away, that it seemed like the landscape of a dream. One almost feared to speak, lest it should vanish."

March

The sun at noon to higher air,
Unharnessing the silver Pair
That late before his chariot swam,
Rides on the gold wool of the Ram.

So braver notes the storm-cock sings
To start the rusted wheel of things,
And brutes in field and brutes in pen
Leap that the world goes round again.

The boys are up the woods with day
To fetch the daffodils away,
And home at noonday from the hills
They bring no dearth of daffodils.

Afield for palms the girls repair,
And sure enough the palms are there,
And each will find by hedge or pond
Her waving silver-tufted wand.

—A. E. Housman.

The Tree-Tud

"Did you ever see a tree-tud, mi christian friends? If yu didn't, cum with me next July, and I will sho yu one," "Josh Billings" (Henry W. Shaw) assures us.

"Morrally konsidered, they are like enny other tud, physikally they aint.

"They are about the size ov an old-fashioned twenty-five cent piece, a hed on one side ov them, and a tail on the other.

"They are the only tuds that kan klimb with enny degree of alakrity, and are the only ones that kan sing like a tea-kettle when she is cooking water.

"Tree-tuds, when they are on a tree, or on the top rale ov a phence, hav the faculty ov disguising their personal looks, and appearing exactly like the spot where they set.

"I have often put mi hand on them in getting over a phence. They wont bight nor jaw back, but they feel az raw and kold az the yelk ov an egg.

"The tree-tud livs upon . . . vittles, but if they don't git enny thing tew eat, they dont strike for higher wages.

"A tree-tud will liv all summer on a south wind, with an ockashional drop ov dew to wet his song.

"They kan outdiet any bug or jumping thing i kno ov."

Paddy Dances

When Martin Ross and her mother went back to West Galway and re-established themselves at their old home, a letter from her to Miss Somerville describes one incident:

I wish you had seen Paddy Griffy, a very active little man, and a beloved of mine, when he came down on Saturday night to welcome me. After the usual hand-kissings on the steps, he put his hands over his head and stood in the doorway. . . . He then rushed into the hall.

"Dance, Paddy," screamed Nurse Bennett (my foster mother, now our maid-of-all-work).

And he did dance, and awfully well, too, to his own singing. Mamma, who was attired in a flowing pink dressing-gown and a black hat trimmed with lilac, became suddenly emulous, and with her spade under her arm joined in the jig. This lasted for about a minute and was a never-to-be-forgotten sight. They skipped round the hall, they changed sides, they swept up to each other and back again and finished with the deepest curtseys.—"Irish Books and Irish People," Stephen Gwynn.

First Flame of the Spring

Winter's latest snowflake is the snow-drop flower,
Yellow crocus kindles the first flame of the Spring.

—Christina Rossetti.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, MAR. 16, 1921

EDITORIALS

Panama and the Monroe Doctrine

ONE of the interesting effects of the Panama-Costa Rica boundary controversy has been the disclosure of the exact relationship of the League of Nations to the settlement of a purely American question. Opponents of the League have intimated that its existence would bring new difficulties with respect to the maintenance of the Monroe Doctrine. Some of them have said that the League's recognition of the Monroe Doctrine would have the effect of rendering the United States powerless in respect to it. Now this isthmian controversy has provided a very practical test for the League. The League has met that test with a procedure which, presumably, may be taken as a pattern for the procedure it would be likely to take with respect to any purely American question that might arise. On learning through the news dispatches that Panama and Costa Rica were at odds, the Secretary-General of the League, acting on his own initiative under the authority conferred upon him, at once took steps to provide the League Council with all the facts. Both Panama and Costa Rica are members of the League. They soon gave assurances that the conflict between them had been virtually terminated, and that they were accepting the good offices of the Washington Government to aid them in reaching a settlement of their dispute. The League, on finding that the Monroe Doctrine was working, withdrew from the situation. It cabled both parties to the dispute, expressing satisfaction at their willingness to accept the good offices of the United States, and urging the necessity of doing so. The withdrawal, moreover, was in the face of a suggestion from Panama that, if the United States should find itself embarrassed by the fact that the White adjudication of the boundary question was an American affair, the present dispute might be thrown into the hands of the League. So it appears that, in this first test, the existence of the League has not operated to impair the Monroe Doctrine in any sense. So far as it has operated at all, it has done so in the direction of sustaining and reenforcing that doctrine.

This is substantially just what it was expected to do by President Wilson and its other supporters. To Mr. Wilson himself, the League has always represented the extension, over the whole world, of that check upon territorial aggression of one nation by another nation, which the Monroe Doctrine furnished all along to the nations of the western world. President Lowell of Harvard University, in his famous Boston debate upon the League with Senator Lodge, put forward the same view. None of the people for whom these men were spokesmen saw any menace to the Monroe Doctrine in the League. Perhaps this was so because their own view of the Monroe Doctrine included nothing suggesting a "big stick" policy for the United States in America, but only United States cooperation to resist European aggression in those new-world republics that had made themselves nominally independent of old-world control. It would be interesting to discover whether those who look upon the League as menacing the Monroe Doctrine do not take this view because of a narrow and restricted conception of the Monroe Doctrine itself. If men in the position of Senator Borah, for example, think of the Monroe Doctrine as something that gives the United States any power of coercion over the other republics of America, that assumption would account for the remark attributed to him, namely, that the action of the League in undertaking that preliminary investigation of the differences between Panama and Costa Rica "confirms every possible objection that has been made to the League by those opposed to it, and is utterly violative of the Monroe Doctrine in its every essential." Of course, the League's investigation is nothing of the sort. The outcome is enough to show that it does not touch the Monroe Doctrine. It is difficult to see how Senator Borah can justify his view, either, except by an assumption that the League, as it now stands, is a purely European affair. It is not. True, the United States is not yet included in it. But plenty of other American republics have taken full membership, including not only the disputants in this isthmian matter, but some of the largest and most powerful of the South American countries. The position taken by men like Senator Borah seems to pass over the fact that the League is a cooperative body of world-wide scope. Similarly it seems to imply that the essential benefits of the Monroe Doctrine, like the text of that important utterance, are applicable only for America. There seems to be no allowance for any sharing of the theory of the Monroe Doctrine, in a fashion to bring its good offices to bear wherever an impulse of aggression finds a country too weak for successful resistance without friendly aid.

Misconceptions of this sort tend to disappear as one takes the broad view of President Monroe's famous pronouncement. The narrow view of that doctrine has always made trouble. It is the narrow view that has always tended to stir the southern republics against the United States. It is the narrow view that has most frequently developed friction in the relations between the United States and the countries overseas. There is something in the notion of the Monroe Doctrine as a "big stick" which the United States delights to swing that is as sure to start hostile feeling as water is sure to run downhill. But this notion of the doctrine has no reason for existence. The doctrine asserts or implies no assumption of authority on the part of the United States over the rest of America. It implies nothing else than that the United States, by virtue, in the New World, of having secured her independence of the old-world forms of government, intends, so far as she is able, to secure a free field for the development of the republican form of government for herself and for all other new-world countries similarly declaring and maintaining their independence. It was the European system against which President Monroe expressly directed his doctrine. It was the European system which he declared could not properly be allowed to extend to any portion of the western hemisphere, whether by extension of the boundaries of existing colonies or dependencies, or by new colonization. The old-world system could not be safely, permitted to encroach upon the new sort of governments that were being tried in the New World. The reason, expressly stated, was that "the political system of the allied powers (of Europe) is essentially different from that of America." Not so much for the narrow advantage of the United States, as for the sake of permitting the new-world republics to carry on their great experiment in government without interference, the Monroe Doctrine was framed. That it had primarily no selfish purpose was clearer in President Wilson's term than in President Monroe's. Yet President Wilson emphasized the point when he declared, before Congress, that the doctrine included "no claim of guardianship or thought of wards, but instead a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, North and South. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and political liberty." At the moment of that utterance, he added the words, "in America." But in his advocacy of the League of Nations, he made it clear that, in his view, the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine by the League was an earnest of the purpose of the new-world community to extend that purpose to "make a common cause of national independence and political liberty" all over the world.

Without question that is the greater meaning of the Monroe Doctrine. Likewise it is the greater meaning of the League of Nations. The one cannot be really in conflict with the other, anywhere, or at any time. The only way in which they can be made to conflict is through the intrusion of a narrowing selfish purpose. And the League, if it means anything, means that the world is now seeking, however vaguely, to swallow up the narrowing selfish purposes of single nations and restricted groups in an organized effort to promote the common welfare.

The Failure of the Cortes

THE proposal which has just been put forward by Alexander Lerroux, the well-known leader of the Radical-Republican Party in Spain, for the formation of what he calls a "conservative parliament," is certainly deserving of serious consideration. Briefly, Mr. Lerroux's proposal amounts to this, that a national consultative body be formed, composed of men of "special knowledge and authority," duly appointed on their merits, and not subjected to election after the manner of the Spanish elections of today. The duty of this assembly would be to examine all bills and proposals, and report on them to the Cortes, the Cortes feeling themselves bound to give the most serious consideration to the consultative body's views and not reject them without good cause.

Most people, Mr. Lerroux himself, perhaps, most surely of all, would regard this proposal as a makeshift or, at best, an emergency expedient, but then almost anything must be better than conditions as they exist at present. Mr. Lerroux does not profess to have lost faith in parliamentary government. On this point his views, as expressed in a recent interview, are characteristic. "No, I do not think parliamentary government in Spain has failed," he declared. "If I were to say that it has scarcely ever been practiced I should not be indulging in much of an exaggeration." No one knows better than does Mr. Lerroux, who has been up in arms against one government after another for the last ten years, what a travesty of representative government is to be found in the Spanish Cortes. Whether or not he despairs of the possibility of securing any large measure of reform in this direction, at any rate in the near future, it is impossible to say, but his proposal for the formation of a consultative parliament undoubtedly is a step in the direction of the purification of politics, and a bid for the recognition of a more patriotic spirit. What Mr. Lerroux aims at is to secure, for the great mass of the Spanish people, some measure of just representation in their government, and it is an interesting commentary on the well-known practice in Spain of "making" elections, to find that Mr. Lerroux actually considers such representation more likely to be secured today through an appointed body than through an elected one.

Of course, the whole plan is still very ill-defined, but one thing is quite certain, that something must be done, and done at once, to bring about a more stable and more coherent state of things in Spanish politics. The great "game," as it has been played in Spain, with such thoroughness and nicety of rule ever since the days of Sagasta, is practically played out. For more than a year now, the Cortes have been so manifestly out of all touch with the country as to open the eyes of many people to the fact that, as at present constituted, they have failed. The time was bound to come when the ceremonial, the artificiality, to say nothing of the corruption of the Spanish national assembly would be seen in its true light and significance, and the tremendous effort put forth during the general elections, last December, by Mr. Dato, to secure the election of the Congreso he needed appears to have swept away the last illusion as to the representative nature of that body. Mr. Dato has been described as one of the "greatest political schemers" whom Spain has ever known. He was acquainted with every turn of the great game, but during the December elections he gave an exhibition of skill so amazing as entirely to defeat his own purpose. Before the campaign had been in progress many days, interest began steadily to flag, as all Spain recognized that the result was a foregone conclusion.

As a matter of fact, Mr. Dato was very far from doing as well as he expected. The Cortes were still not the Cortes he desired, but no Cortes, probably, before displayed ineffectiveness so quickly and so thoroughly. At a time when the one thing above all others needed in Spain was a measure of unity, some effort to sink minor differences and join in a determination to find a solution for the many urgent problems with which the country was faced, a new Congreso presented itself consisting of no fewer than twenty contending parties, the largest of which, after the government party, numbered only twenty-nine members. Now the Spaniard is not easily roused to see absurdities when these are bound up with time-honored traditions, but the contrast between the kind of Cortes which the conditions of things manifestly demanded and the kind of Cortes with which he was supplied was so glaring that even the Spaniard would appear to have "turned." "Nobody," declared a recent writer, in the columns of this paper, on the subject, "ever seems to think that the Cortes matter anything whatever—as indeed they hardly do—except as a place of entertainment for men with tastes for flamboyant oratory and argument, who devote themselves in an almost purely academic manner to the study of public questions." Such an institution as that cannot long survive, in these days, even in Spain.

The Question of Nauru Island

FOR some time past, the little island of Nauru, in mid-Pacific, "three thousand miles from anywhere," has, like the island of Yap, had greatness thrust upon it. Nauru would, of course, in any event, be important. An island, some five miles square, composed almost entirely of phosphate, is of very first international importance. But the greatness of Nauru is derived from the fact that a settlement as to the just disposal of its treasures has been, for some time now, a matter of world debate. Before the war, few people, in all probability, had ever heard of the island. It was a German possession, but its huge phosphate deposits were being exploited by an English organization, known as the Pacific Phosphate Company. Soon after the outbreak of the war, Nauru surrendered to the Melbourne, an Australian warship, and the administration of the island was undertaken by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, at the request of the Australian Government. When, however, the question as to the final disposal of Nauru came up for discussion in Paris, a considerable conflict of views was disclosed. Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister of Australia, claimed the mandate over Nauru for the Commonwealth because the island "came within the geographical orbit of Australia." Mr. Massey, Prime Minister of New Zealand, insisted on the claims of the Dominion, and so, in the end, Great Britain intervened and a unique compromise was reached whereby the British Commonwealth became the mandatory, with New Zealand, Australia, and Great Britain acting as a kind of executive council.

The next step was to buy out the Pacific Phosphate Company, and to settle the all-important question of the exploitation of the phosphate deposits and the just apportionment of the produce. This was done by an arrangement between the three governments, whereby 42 per cent of the purchase price required, namely, £3,500,000, was borne by Great Britain, 42 per cent by Australia, and 16 per cent by New Zealand, the phosphate itself being apportioned in that ratio, with the understanding that any surplus was to be sold for the benefit of all.

It was this settlement of the phosphate question which thrust Nauru definitely into the limelight. The arrangement was a subject of most vigorous debate in the House of Commons, last summer, when a bill to sanction the British share in the purchase was introduced. Lord Robert Cecil and others attacked the phosphate settlement on the ground that it violated the open door policy required under the Covenant of the League of Nations, and, in the end, Lord Robert succeeded in securing an amendment to the bill, making the purchase subject to the sanction of the Council of the League of Nations. Meanwhile, as far as can be gathered, all arrangements are being carried through to completion. The latest news from Nauru is to the effect that General Griffiths has been appointed first administrator of the island, by the Australian Government, under the tripartite agreement between the two dominions and the mother country.

The Sad Case of the Country Bookseller

WHENEVER there is need for a sacrifice to economy the public is ready to offer up education and literature. Battleships and siege guns are too sacred to be meddled with, and do in their way serve in the interests of economy by reducing the number of potential scholars and readers. In spite of this it may not be altogether improper to point out that a schoolmaster should be at least as well paid as a mechanic, and a bookseller be able to make as good a living as a municipal scavenger. At present, so far as the ordinary teacher is concerned, this is not the case, and it is extremely doubtful whether it is true of the bookseller. And by bookseller is not meant the druggist who mixes novels with hair-wash, nor even the stationer who throws in Mr. Wells' History with his account books, or a copy of Byron with his pencils.

It is this state of things which has induced Mr. Harry Roberts to address a letter to the Athenæum, in London, a letter which appeared, appropriately enough, in the last number of that paper before it fell a victim to the high cost of production. The Athenæum had existed for ninety-three years, but it proved incapable of weathering the storm from the effects of which Mr. Roberts justly represents the country boookseller, in England, to be suffering. A booklover possessed of sufficient literary attainment to edit the Athenæum might, he thinks, possibly be able to earn the wages of a London road-sweeper by conducting a bookshop in the country, but this is about the utmost he seems to hope for him. And he asks his readers to picture the financial thrill of one of these provincial booksellers when a book published at 5/ is ordered from him. He sends a penny postcard to the wholesaler, who forwards him the book at a cost, including postage, of 4/8. He has now paid 4/9 for his book, which leaves him 3d. profit. But supposing the customer not to come for the book, he can either send another postcard reminding him, and reduce his profit to 2d., or keep the book, and await the happy advent of another customer with precisely the same want. Therefore, does Mr. Roberts end up his letter with the bitter moral: B-O-O-K-S-H-O-P, as Mr. Squeers might have said, bookshop—go an' run one!

The picture so painted is scarcely calculated to cause the road-sweeper to lay down his broom, certainly not to excite the other gentleman with whom Mr. Roberts contrasts the provincial bookseller, namely the window-dresser of a great London shop, to cease his window dressing. It begins to be apparent, indeed, why the provincial bookseller mingles his histories with his account books, whilst the druggist stacks novels amongst his hair-washes. As a matter of fact there is not the least exaggeration in the picture so drawn. It is becoming a question whether literature can survive the public indifference to literature. The publisher and the bookseller may not always be wise in their transactions, no men are, but they fight against the tremendous odds of a public with a taste which is rarely good, and which is always ready to begin its economies by passing the bookshop door. As the world becomes better educated a change may come over its taste, and gradually it may come to appreciate literature almost as much as tobacco or chocolate. The people of Great Britain spend today £20 a head on alcohol and tobacco, and £10 on education. What they spend on books had perhaps better not be divulged. And the British public is rather a shining example in its expenditure on literature. In the United States they have not yet begun to approach the recklessness of the British book-buyer. In Brighton, which is somewhat akin to Atlantic City, but which you could take out of Atlantic City without Atlantic City missing it, they spend more money in a week on books than in Atlantic City in a month. Therefore the financial thrill, as Mr. Roberts would say, of an Atlantic City bookstorekeeper may be imagined.

Now it is perfectly obvious that there is not much to be gained by blaming the public for preferring chocolate to literature, but it should be equally obvious that it is not even just to blame the bookseller, and inferentially the publisher, for the public's lack of literary appreciation. There are probably no two classes which are making a more strenuous fight today for the good of humanity than the publisher and the bookseller, and, in the circumstances, they deserve all the encouragement that can be brought to them, with the least modicum of criticism possible. If the book trade survives, it will be because of their courage and confidence in the present hour. For though the public may become, tomorrow, as great a lover of books as Nimrod was a hunter of beasts, that will not help the publisher or the bookseller to balance their accounts today.

Editorial Notes

REPORTS of German industrial projects in South America furnish a basis for renewed speculation as to the use to which such ventures of the Germans are likely to be put. The Krupps, once the world's greatest manufacturers of war matériel, are planning large factories in South America, say the dispatches, "ostensibly for the manufacture of peaceful products." But the possibility is advanced that these factories may be easily convertible into munition plants which would afford a supply base for an enemy of the United States in the event of another war. Now legitimate competition in the markets of the world cannot properly be denied to Germany. What must be decided is whether Germany is really preparing to reenforce her industrial equipment with military bases. Probably it will be a long time before a disillusioned world will be ready to accept anything German at its face value. Yet surely an unreasoning suspicion should also be guarded against.

NOT many people in Britain, and perhaps even fewer in Canada, ever imagined that the British embargo on Canadian cattle being imported into Great Britain would cause the downfall of the British Minister of Agriculture at a by-election. But this is exactly what seems to have happened. The defeat at Dudley of Sir Arthur Griffith-Boscawen, who was recently appointed to this office, is considered to have been largely due to his refusal to lift this embargo. Lord Beaverbrook, formerly Max Aitken of Canada, through his London newspaper, The Daily Express, conducted a "bread-and-butter campaign" against Sir Arthur during the election campaign, owing to his refusal to keep an alleged British pledge to remove this embargo. "Every vote for the government candidate is a vote for dear meat," said The Daily Express. It is remarkable how far the ripples caused by dropping even a little stone into water will carry, and the voice of a British dominion can evidently make itself heard at British by-elections.

MESOPOTAMIA may not interest the average British subject very much, but when he reads in his morning paper the announcement that the Secretary of State for War put the "ration strength" on the army estimates for Mesopotamia at 220,000 men, he may do some serious thinking. "What is all this outcry about against government extravagance at home when there is this large force of troops to be paid for in the Middle East?" he may ask himself. Things like this help to show anyone that general disarmament and world peace are well worth considering.

IT IS quite a pleasing idea, though not a new one, that is suggested by a writer in The Observer of London, to add to one's garden possessions birds and butterflies. The suggestion is for a little local garden sanctuary, a wild patch carefully planted to suit the needs of particular birds, and left as quiet as may be in the nesting time, now close at hand. "He makes no provision specially for the butterflies, but a confession is made by a dweller in Piccadilly that, in spite of the position of his window box, he would be bitterly disappointed if his cabbage white butterfly failed to pay its usual early visit to his flowers."

THERE is a great deal to be said for the plea made, the other day, in Boston, by Alfred E. Stearns, principal of the Phillips Andover Academy, in behalf of the small college. Mr. Stearns may have been too hard on the big college, but there can be no question that mere "expansion" may become a fetish, that it is, indeed, very often a "will-o'-the-wisp that leads nowhere." The big college has its advantages, but it does very often present a lack of just that intimacy in the matter of study which has proved so fruitful in the past.